The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ONE WEEK'S LATER NEWS.

Arrival of the Kangaroo at this port and the Canada at Halifax.

Overthrow of the Palmerston Ministry.

Formation of a New Government under Lord Derby.

Trial and Conviction of the French Conspirators.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Occupation of Canton by the Anglo-French Forces.

YEH TAKEN PRISONER.

Cotton Advanced—Breadstuffs Quiet.

Consols 96 7-8@97.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the *Kangaroo*, (from Liverpool on the 24th ult.,) and the *Canada* at Halifax, (from Liverpool on the 27th,) we are placed in possession of one week's later news from Europe.

The Canada makes the following report: Passed off Cork, Feb. 26, the British Mail Steamship *Arabia*, from New-York.

The Steamer *Edinburgh* arrived at Greenock at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 26th ult.

The screw line of steamers, comprising the *City of Baltimore*, *City of Washington*, *City of Manchester*, and *Rotterdam*, are announced to hereafter leave Liverpool on the alternate Wednesday hitherto reserved to the Collins line.

The news by these arrivals is important. The mails by the *Kangaroo* announce the resignation of Lord PALMERSTON in consequence of his defeat on the Conspiracy Bill, the acceptance of office by the Earl of DERBY and the formation of a new ministry. We learn by the Canada that a modification had since been made in the new Cabinet by Lord STANLEY of Alderly taking the Colonial department.

The trial of the conspirators against the life of the Emperor NAPOLEON, resulted in the conviction of OZANI, RUDIO and PIERRI, who had been sentenced to death, and GOMEZ, who had been condemned to penal servitude for life.

Later advices had been received in India and China. The India news is unimportant. From China we learn that Canton was in the complete possession of the Anglo-French forces on the 30th of December, and YEH was taken prisoner.

The trial of the Royal British Bank Directors was still pending, but drawing to a close.

MAZZINI writes to the London *Times* denying that Count ORSINI was guilty of any crime in Italy, and concludes with the following paragraph:

"Whatever opinion of Orsini may be entertained by those who frankly appeal to Heaven and earth against the attempted murder of a tyrant, and do guilty silence without a single word of indignation the lasting murder of a whole people in Rome, none has a right of taxing Orsini with dishonesty, theft and cowardice. The agents of Louis NAPOLEON ought to be contented with beheading his enemies without calumniating them."

The London *Post* says, that three vacant garters in the gift of Lord PALMERSTON, have been conferred on the Dukes of WELLINGTON and NEWCASTLE, and Earl HARDWICKE. Mr. HAYES, late whipper-in of the Ministry, is to be made a Baronet. Also, Mr. GRIFFITHS, a distinguished Irish Civil Engineer.

A colliery explosion occurred at Mountain Ash Wales, killing nineteen men.

An action was brought in the British Admiralty Court by the owners of the American ship *Leander*, against the steamer *North American*, to recover damages for the loss of the *Leander*, by the recent collision off Holyhead. A verdict was given against the steamer, whose owners gave notice of an appeal to a higher Court.

The London Stock market had assumed more buoyancy. Consols were gradually recovering from the depression caused by the Ministerial crisis, but closed dully at quotations. Money continued abundant and the demand light. The Bank of England has made no alteration in its affairs.

The Resignation of the Palmerston Ministry.

Announcement in Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS....Feb. 22, 1858.

Earl GRANVILLE said: My Lords, I rise for the purpose of making an announcement to the House, for which probably your Lordships are already prepared. It is, that in consequence of what took place in another place on Friday Her Majesty's Ministers have thought that there was no other alternative left open to them than most respectfully to tender their resignations to Her Majesty. Her Majesty has been most graciously pleased to accept those resignations, and I understand that the noble Earl, who is not now in his place, Lord DERBY, has undertaken the commission of forming a Government. I understand also that the noble Lord will think it convenient that there should be an adjournment of the House until the time when those arrangements are made. I understand that the noble Lord will be glad that the adjournment shall take place from now until Friday. I am informed by my noble and learned friend on the woolsack that it will be convenient to address that the House should meet to-morrow for judicial business. I think your Lordships will all agree that we should abstain from other public business until the noble Earl has an opportunity of taking his places. We in the meantime are only holding our places until the arrangements are made. [Hear.]

The Earl of MALMESBURY said—I have been too long and too well acquainted with the noble Lords opposite to be surprised at the step which they have taken. I have always known them to be men to whom the sense of public duty and the claims of private honor are to all things else paramount, and I am not surprised at the step which Her Majesty's Government have taken in resigning. [Hear, hear.] I shall not, perhaps, be blamed if I say that I feel a natural and legitimate pleasure in knowing that men are called to the councils of the Crown whose political opinions are the same as my own, but that satisfaction is exceeded by the feeling that at no time within my memory have any political debates in this House led to any acrimony, and that on this side of the House we have carried on those debates and the divisions following them without any feeling of faction or of personal hostility to Her Majesty's Government. [Cheers.] I look back with satisfaction to two periods of great importance and excitement, when we have had the pleasure to support Her Majesty's Government. I allude to the Russian war and the rebellion in India. [Hear, hear.] I have only to add that Lord DERBY is at this moment employed in fulfilling the task which has been intrusted to him by Her Gracious Majesty, and that it is His wish, as the noble Earl has expressed it, that your Lordships should assent to an adjournment. [Hear, hear.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 22.

Lord PALMERSTON, who was received with cheers by his supporters, then rose and said: I wish, Sir, to make a short statement to the House with respect to the course which Her Majesty's Government have thought it their duty to pursue in consequence of the vote to which this House came on Friday night. I think it can scarcely be necessary for me to say that that vote led Her Majesty's Government to feel that there was only one course which they could pursue with a due regard to their own honor and with a due respect to this House. [Hear, hear.] We therefore on Saturday humbly tendered to her Majesty the resignation of our offices, which Her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept, and consequently we now hold our offices only for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country until our successors are appointed. Under these circumstances I am sure the House would feel that it would be inconvenient that we should continue to meet, and therefore, as is usual on such occasions, I venture to propose that this House should adjourn for a few days. I have ascertained by private communications from a noble Lord, who, I believe I may venture to say, is at present engaged in constructing a Government, that it will be convenient that the adjournment should be until Friday next. I therefore propose that the House at its rising should adjourn till that day. [Hear, hear.]

The motion was agreed to, and it was farther resolved that all Committees should have leave to sit notwithstanding the adjournment of the House.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

From the London Times, Feb. 24.

We are enabled to publish the following authentic list of the Cabinet submitted by Lord DERBY to the Queen yesterday. It will be seen that it differs only in a few particulars from that which we published on Monday:

First Lord of the Treasury—Earl of Derby.
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli.
Lord Chancellor—Sir Frederic Thesiger.
President of the Council—Marquis of Salisbury.
Lord Privy Seal—Lord Hardwicke.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

The Home Department—Right Hon. Spencer H. Walpole.
The Foreign Department—Earl of Malmesbury.
The Colonial Department—Right Hon. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton.
The War Department—General Peel.
First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. Sir John Pakington.
Postmaster-General—Lord Colchester.
President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. J. W. Henley.
President of the Board of Control—Earl of Ellenborough.
First Commissioner of Public Works—Right Hon. Lord John Manners.
Attorney-General—Sir Fitzroy Kelly.
Under Secretary for War—Major A. H. P. Stuart Worsley.

IRELAND.

Lord-Lieutenant—Earl of Eglinton.
Lord Chancellor—Right Hon. F. Blackburne.
Chief Secretary—Lord Naas.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, Lord GREY, and Mr. GLADSTONE, to whom overtures were made by Lord DERBY, have declined to join his Cabinet. No offer was made to Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT. The high office of Governor-General in India is said to be reserved for Lord STANLEY in the event of Lord CANNING declining to serve the new Government.

We believe that the great offices of the Household will, as we stated on Monday, be given to the Marquis of EXETER, the Earl DELAWAR, and the Earl of CHESTERFIELD.

Lord DERBY's Cabinet was afterwards slightly modified.

Lord STANLEY, of Alderley, takes the Colonial Department. Sir E. BULWER LYTTON has no office, his reelection to his seat in Parliament being considered doubtful.

The members of the Government not in the Cabinet, include the Duke of MONTROSE, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Mr. CAIRNS as Solicitor-General; Mr. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs; the Earl of CARNARVON as Under-Secretary of the Colonies; Lord HARDINGE as Under-Secretary of War.

Mr. LOFTUS C. OTWAY is appointed British Minister to Mexico, and A. R. J. S. LUMLEY Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

Parliament met on the 27th. In the House of Commons new writs were ordered for the seats occupied by members of the Cabinet. Both Houses had adjourned until March 1, when they would further adjourn to the 12th.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the London Times.

We have now before us the penitential sheet in which England submits to envelope herself by way of expiating the offence of receiving an insolent dispatch. It is as ghastly and thin, as colorless, as devoid of substance and destitute of outline, as a robe of penance ought to be. The occasion being one of duty, it almost precludes criticism; in fact, all the remark it is possible to make on the programme before us is that one or two of the arrangements are respectable. Lord DERBY is to be the First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. DISRAELI Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord MALMESBURY is to resume his place at the Foreign Office. Sir F. THESIGER is to be the Lord Chancellor; and such is the general feeling that he has been ill-used by Fortune that nobody cares to ask whether, having never held a Chancery brief, he is fit for the office. Mr. WALPOLE, of course, is to be at the Home Office, and Mr. HENLEY at the Board of Trade. Then, as we said yesterday, for the Ministry of War we have General PEEL, who will probably not have time enough to absolve all the delinquencies actual or possible in Her Majesty's service. At the Board of Control, where it has long been complained that the wisdom of the chief was almost too recondite to be palpable to vulgar observation, we are promised a man who will not hide any of his talents under a bushel, whatever they are. To Lord ELLENBOROUGH is to be committed the arduous task of wiping up the Indian Mutiny, and laying anew the foundations of the greatest empire in the world. The colonies are to be confided to Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, who will thus have to learn the art of government on fifty communities at once. Sir J. PAKINGTON is to go to the Admiralty; Lord HARDWICKE is to have the Privy Seal; Lord COLCHESTER is to take the Post-Office, and Lord SALISBURY is to be President of the Privy Council. Lord JOHN MANNERS is to replace the present eminently practical and efficient Commissioner of Public Works, and Sir FITZROY KELLY is to be Attorney-General. It will be seen that Lord DERBY has not been able to gain any assistance whatever from the other sections of the political world. He cannot show the accession of one single name from the parties by whose aid he steps into "power." The Peelites and Radicals have raised him over their heads into office, but there they leave him alone in his glory. They have answered a common purpose, or gratified a common feeling, by ousting Lord PALMERSTON and installing Lord DERBY in his place; but there ends the partnership, the dissolution of which will be counted in the number which announces that Lord DERBY has kissed hands. The great ethical philosopher has told us there are three kinds of friendship,—that founded on identity of principle, that of pleasure, and that for convenience. Letting alone the two former, the latter, he says, is necessarily limited by the duration of the circumstances which make the convenience. It will soon be far from convenient for Mr. MILNER GIBSON or Mr. GLADSTONE to strengthen the hands of the men who hunted down Sir R. PEEL; and when that is the case they will act upon old feelings or some new convenience, and send Lord DERBY back to the position in which he, at least, has so little to regret.

But was it ever proved so plain that they who were not wise before experience will not be wise after? Lord DERBY has positively not one accession of strength since the days when he repeatedly declined the offer of power for want of men. He has not a man more than he had when he informed her Majesty that, whatever the inherent goodness of his cause, he had scarcely a statesman of note on his side. All that can be said is that he has kept his flock together, a praise common to every refuge and to the lowest place wherever gravitation has free play. Either these gentlemen have immediately risen in the scale of creation or England has immensely sunk, if she accepts her new rules without a remonstrance. We are reminded, however, that this is a moral question; nay, more, it is an affair of honor, when all ordinary estimates are out of place, and where a grain of true dignity is worth more than shiploads of utility or genius. It is better to retrieve our honor with France under the auspices of DERBY, DISRAELI, MALMESBURY, ELLENBOROUGH, BULWER LYTTON, Lord JOHN MANNERS, General PEEL, and the rest, than to flounder on with a bankrupt character under PALMERSTON, CLARENDON, Sir CORNEWALL LEWIS, Sir GEORGE GREY, Sir CHARLES WOOD, and their colleagues. We have exchanged intellectual for moral greatness, and can afford to part with the false glare of bold and constructive legislation, if we can only say that we have not pocketed an affront. For our part, we most devoutly hope that our new Ministers will not have to encounter the same trial as the last; that no accomplice will fling an English grenade or fire an English revolver at the Emperor for the next twelvemonth, that WALEWSKI will henceforth content himself with suggesting topics to some fifth-rate English paper, and that the French Colonels may find a foe worthy of their prowess in the interior of Africa. We should be glad to see Lord DERBY's political path laid with the softest turf, and cleared of all the dangers that proverbially lie in the course of a statesman. Yet, even at the best, we have some serious misgivings. We are far more sure of our loss than of our gain in the exchange we have just suffered. Grant that there is something low in political ability, and that intellect is of this world, yet we do not feel quite confident that the present gain of moral worth is such as to dispense with those vulgar appliances.

Nor can it be forgotten that this is a practical world. Parliament, after performing a grand act of faith in the Immolation of PALMERSTON, and his recreant colleagues, will probably spend some time, at least the fortnight's recess, in a pleasing thrill of self-complacency. It will see Britannia holding the balance, wherein PALMERSTON and CLARENDON kick the beam, while DERBY, MALMESBURY, and the other champions of English honor descend with native gravity. But the grandest spectacles wearn in time, and the indefatigable malice and ingenuity of politicians are sure to raise up new questions, in which old scores will be forgotten, and intellect, expediency, and such hard things once more hold sway. When this is the case—when it comes to India, to China, to Parliamentary Reform, to the consolidation of our laws, to a dozen other subjects impending over us, it remains to be ascertained whether the new Ministry will hold their own—to use the vulgar slang of secular politicians—against the old. Mere moral worth, even in the shape of a grand national penance, will not count long against either commercial or political utilities. It will be considered too, that the sacrifice was performed, the virtue exhibited, and the honor acquired previous to the new Ministry, and by the act of its inauguration. So, before long, we shall all be brought round to the old question—what is to be done? and the statesman who answer this most to the satisfaction of the public will be likely to carry the day. There may be no urgent demand for the Ionian Isles, and China may be resigned to the Plenipotentiaries out there; but as for this Reform bill, there seems no escaping it. What will Lord DERBY do? Left to himself he would probably do what he has done before,—throw rotten boroughs, old corporations, Irish bishoprics, and nuisances of all sorts on the first rubbish heap. But will he do this now? On the great question of the year Lord DERBY will have to consult his followers, and we doubt very much whether he will be able to hit at once the convenience of those old-fashioned gentlemen and the opinions of Whigs, Radicals, and Peelites, by whose dissension alone he can hold power.

From the Liverpool Times, Feb. 27.

We announced in our last the defeat of the Palmerston Government in the House of Commons on the "Conspiracy to Murder Bill," by a majority of nineteen. Such a result on such a subject left the late Premier and his colleagues no option but to resign, and accordingly the next day Lord PALMERSTON waited on the Queen, and placed in her hands the seals of office, but, it is added, contrary to the etiquette on such occasions, he did not advise Her Majesty whom to send for, the inference being that he expected to be recalled in a short time, with additional eclat. Probably he thought that Lord DERBY was not in a position to form a ministry. Lord DERBY lost no time in consulting the leaders of the Conservative Party, and has filled the leading offices of the State with the best available talent at his command. Lord DERBY on the present, as on former occasions calculated on the adhesion of the Peelites, the Duke of NEWCASTLE, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. GLADSTONE, SIDNEY HERBERT and Mr. CARDWELL, but his offer was met by an immediate and pointed refusal. It is true that the name of Mr. GLADSTONE figured in the first published programme of the Derby Ministry as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the statement was wholly inaccurate. Lord DERBY, in the course of Saturday afternoon, after he had received the Queen's command to form a Government did certainly write to Mr. GLADSTONE, but there was no personal interview. In the course of the same afternoon that eminent statesman forwarded to Lord DERBY a note courteously expressed, stating emphatically and on the instant his refusal to join the new Government. Deprived of all assistance then from the quarter to which he had looked for support, his lordship had no alternative but to fall back upon the members of his former Administration.

MINISTERIAL ADDRESSES.

Mr. D'ISRAELI on the 20th ult. issued his address to the Electors of Bucks, offering himself for the fifth time for reelection. The following passage occurs in the address:

"The circumstances of the country are in many respects critical and in none more so than in its external relations. Painful misconceptions have arisen with the Government of that faithful and powerful ally, who in so many instances has proved his good feeling and fidelity to this country. Believing that a cordial alliance between England and France is equally conducive to the interests of both countries, I shall express my hope and conviction that by measures at once firm and conciliatory these causes of misunderstanding may be speedily and entirely removed. If the country will heartily support the Queen's Government at this conjuncture the result so desirable for the peace and progress of Europe will be greatly facilitated."

Sir J. PAKINGTON addresses the electors of Droitwich. No opposition is expected. After announcing that he has joined Lord DERBY's Cabinet, he says it is essential to the well-working of our system of Parliamentary Government, that the people should not suppose there is only one man who could be intrusted with the public interests.

The *Times* says of Mr. DISRAELI's electoral address that it eludes giving a just account of the actual crisis. The allusion to the painful misconceptions with the Government of France which Mr. DISRAELI asks the electors to help to remove, is examined by the *Times*, which says that nobody has yet charged the late Government with misconception. They were charged with conniving rather than misconceiving. The only misconception in the affair was that which ascribed to Count WALEWSKI an intention to insult and traduce England, and it was made by those who turned out the late Government, and for the purpose of turning it out.

The *Herald* believes that Mr. BLACKBURN has accepted the post of Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which case Mr. NAPIER will be the Judge of the Court of Appeal, Mr. WHITESIDE Attorney-General, and Mr. FITZGERALD Solicitor-General.

The *Herald* also understands that Lord DALKEITH was offered the Scotch Lordship of the Treasury, and that he declined it in terms of cordial confidence and support.

The *Herald* says the Colonial Secretaryship was offered to Sir BULWER LYTTON, but declined because the honorable gentleman was unwilling to expose the County of Hertford to the excitement of a severe contest.

EFFECT OF THE PALMERSTON DEFEAT IN FRANCE.

Paris (Feb. 21) Correspondence of the London Times.

The result of the division on the Conspiracy to Murder bill has produced a great sensation among all classes of people here. The Ministerial organs evidently did not expect such a result, and are much taken aback. Their language has lost something of its vain-glorious style. In official quarters no trifling bewilderment is apparent, and even people who are not over-friendly towards England admit that matters have been carried too far with her. There is a pretty general feeling that a series of unfortunate blunders has been committed. It is difficult for ordinary men to explain, unless on suppositions of the strangest kind, mistakes which a novice in government could hardly have committed—M. de MORNY's address, the military addresses, and, what is as great a blunder as either, M. WALEWSKI's famous dispatch. Some regret the fall of Lord PALMERSTON, but nearly all concur in condemning the causes which led to it. Few can recall without indignation the language of the Colonels, or without shame the statement of a French Minister, that in England the doctrine of assassination is openly preached. The *Constitutionnel* of to-day has this passage in an article on the Sardinian Government proposing a law on conspiracies against foreign sovereigns:

"England has voted, on a first reading, its bill on foreigners; Belgium is about to revise its Penal Code; Switzerland removes to the interior the political refugees who demand an asylum; and, finally, Piedmont contemplates increasing the severity of her laws."

The French law relative to measures of general security passed in the Legislative body on Friday by a majority of 237 to 24. Several Deputies abstained from voting. After receiving the sanction of the Senate it will be promulgated in the *Moniteur*.

COUNT WALEWSKI'S DISPATCH.

The following important document has been communicated to both Houses of Parliament:

Earl Cowley to the Earl of Clarendon.
(Received Feb. 21.)

PARIS, Feb. 20, 1858.

MY LORD—Having learnt by telegraph that certain resolutions imputing blame to Her Majesty's Government for not having made any reply to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch to Count PERSIGNY, dated the 20th of January, had been affirmed by a majority of the House of Commons, I think it a duty to your Lordship to place on record that, although I have not been charged to make any official communication to the French Government, in answer to that dispatch, I have been enabled by your Lordship's private instructions to place before the French Government the sentiments, views, and intentions of Her Majesty's Government far more fully, and I cannot but believe more satisfactorily, than would have been the case had my language been clothed in a more official garb.

When Count WALEWSKI's dispatch was written the irritation against the supposed apathy of England in a matter so important to France as the preservation of the Emperor's life was excessive. Rightly or wrongly, the idea prevailed that every conspiracy against His Majesty had been organized in England, and that the British laws gave security to the conspirators. No counter-assertions on the part of Her Majesty's Government would have had any effect at that moment, and any official notice on the part of your Lordship of Count WALEWSKI's dispatch would, probably, have involved the two Governments in a controversial discussion more likely to have increased than to have calmed the excitement which prevailed. If the object was to soothe, it was important to let time exert its usual influence, and to reserve the official answer to Count WALEWSKI's dispatch until it was known whether Parliament would answer the appeal which was to be made to it by Her Majesty's Government.

But it ought not to be ignored, that, while taking this prudent course, your Lordship lost no opportunity of informing the French Government, confidentially, of the true bearings of the question which had been raised. Your Lordship's language has been, from the beginning of this unfortunate affair, clear and straightforward. I have now your Lordship's letters before me, in which, while vindicating in language worthy of your Lordship's name, the right of asylum which Great Britain has ever afforded to strangers of all ranks and nations, and while declaring, in terms as explicit as they are determined, the impossibility of infringing on that great principle of our Constitution, you show how utterly insufficient must any enactment be to prevent men of desperate minds from entering upon desperate undertakings. As your Lordship's true, but very inadequate organ, I have faithfully represented your feelings and your principles, and could I call upon the Emperor or upon Count WALEWSKI as witnesses, neither, I feel certain, could belie my words.

I know not what may be the result of last night's vote; but, at all events, I lose no time in stating my conviction that to your Lordship's judicious and prudent conduct at a very critical moment it is owing that, without the shadow of the sacrifice of a single principle, our relations with this Government have not received a shock which might have been fatal to the friendship which yet happily prevails between the two nations. I have, &c.,

COWLEY.

Interesting from China.

COMPLETE CAPTURE OF CANTON—YEH TAKEN PRISONER—ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE THE GOVERNMENT.

The China mail had reached England with Canton dates to Jan. 14.

The Cantonese submitted, and evacuated the city on the 30th December.

The Governor of Canton was taken prisoner as well as YEH and the Tartar General. The Governor PUHQUEI was subsequently installed as Vice-Governor of the city with powers similar to those wielded by YEH. The allies were to continue their protectorate until satisfactory terms were made by the Government of Pekin. A Committee, composed of two Englishmen and one Frenchman, had been charged with the supervision of the Government, and had issued a proclamation inviting the people to return, assuring them of their protection.

At the departure of the mail everything was quiet, and there was a fair prospect of the taking off of the blockade, and of the resumption of trade within a week.

In the assault upon Canton there were numerous hand-to-hand encounters. The British lost 100, and the French 20, in killed and wounded. A large amount of treasure was captured, but plunder was forbidden.

At Hong Kong freights were dull and easier, and the tonnage was increasing.

At Shanghae a large business had been done in tea, but sales were checked by English advices. Freights were unaltered.

At Foo Choo the duty question had been settled by the acceptance of Mexican dollars at 2 per cent. discount.

Later from India.

The details of Calcutta news to Jan. 23, adds nothing of importance to the previous telegraphic advices.

JUNG BAHADOOR captured Goruckpore, killing 300 rebels, and capturing seven guns.

The relief of Sumbulpore had been accomplished.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was gathering his strength for his entry into Oude, when the final struggle, and a determined resistance were anticipated.

The Calcutta money market had improved, and the Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of interest one per cent.

Interesting from France.

LORD COWLEY TO BE CONTINUED AS AMBASSADOR—MORE ARRESTS—TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* understands that Lord COWLEY will be continued, as English Ambassador to France.

The health of Marshal BOUYAUX is said to be in a precarious state, and paralysis was feared.

Letters from Paris represent that a better feeling existed with regard to relations with England, founded upon the appointment of Lord MALMESBURY to the Foreign Office, and the personal friendship existing between the Emperor and Mr. DISRAELI.

An immense number of arrests, it is said, have recently been made in Paris and the Provinces, among them three members of the Paris Bar, belonging to the Republican party. The *Times* correspondent writes: "It is said that the last instructions given to M. DE PERSIGNY were of a very conciliatory character, and, if rumor speaks true, evince the greatest desire to maintain the cordial relations based on the alliance between the two countries."

It is said that several persons were arrested in Paris on the night of the 22d ult.

The trial of the conspirators commenced on the 25th ult., before the Court of Assizes of the Seine. The indictment is very lengthy and circumstantial. The prisoners are all young men with the exception of PIERRI, who is middle-aged. All seemed composed, and listened with attention. Gomez denied any participation in the act, and said he only knew of it at the last moment. RUDIO confessed everything. He said he threw one bomb, and criminated the rest of the prisoners. ORSINI accepted the full responsibility of the part he had taken in the affair. He confessed that he wanted to kill the Emperor, and said he was ready to die. He added, that he had never confided his intention to Mr. ALLSOPP, and that M. BERNARD brought the bombs to Brussels, but that he (BERNARD) did not know for what purpose they were intended. He would not say as to the other prisoners. PIERRI denied all participation in the conspiracy until the day the attempt was made, and then repented. Mr. TAYLOR, of Birmingham, maker of the bombs, did not answer to his name.

A telegraphic dispatch states that the Jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the 23d, as regards four of the accused. The Court pronounced sentence of death on ORSINI, RUDIO and PIERRI. GOMEZ is sentenced to penal servitude for life.

Belgium.

A discussion has been commenced in the Belgian Chambers, on the bill relative to attempts against the lives of Foreign Sovereigns. The Minister of Justice emphatically declared that he had not received from any foreign power any request to change the law of the land.

The bill was passed on the 25th ult., the Minister of Justice promising that no prosecution should take place, without the consent of his department, but admitting that he could not bind his successor.

Italy.

The Englishman, HUDSON, arrested at Genoa as an accomplice in the late attempt upon the life of NAPOLEON, has been given up to the French Police by the Sardinian authorities.

Two more Englishmen had also been arrested at Genoa.

Holland.

The second Chamber of the States General has rejected the recently-negotiated Treaty of Commerce with Belgium, by a vote of 50 to 1.

Spain.

A dispatch from Madrid says that in the Chamber of Deputies, the outrages committed by English vessels on those of Spain, both on the Coast of Africa and elsewhere, were claiming attention.

Austria.

It is said that France has called upon the Austrian Government to curb the license of the Press of Vienna. And in return, France will not oppose Austria, when the question of the Principalities, and the navigation of the Danube, comes before the Paris Conference. Count BUOL is stated to have declined the offer of the French Ambassador.

Hanover and Denmark.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says it is confidently expected that the United States Government, will soon take steps for securing the commutation of *stats toll* on shipping going up the Elbe. The same authority says that the United States and Denmark have at length come to an agreement, as to the amount payable by the former to the latter, on account of light and buoy dues in the Sound. This amount has been fixed at $393,011, and it is to be paid into the hands of a Danish agent in London. When that ceremony has been performed, the former treaty of amity and navigation, which has been suspended by the United States, will return into force.

A telegram from Hamburg says that the Danish Cabinet resigned on account of the attitude demanded of them in the dispute with the German Diet.

Sweden.

A partial modification of the Swedish Cabinet is anticipated.

Latest by Telegraph from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, Wednesday, Feb. 24—Noon.

RUSSIA.

The *Invalide Russe* calls for the expulsion from England of the refugees convicted or suspected of being mixed up in the late conspiracy. The article does not reproach England for maintaining the right of asylum in general but for giving refuge to individuals who are notoriously the authors of conspiracies and criminal agitation.

PIEDMONT.

The bill to strengthen the existing laws relative to persons implicated in the conspiracy to murder on political grounds is accompanied by a report which represents that the object of the law is to give the Sardinian Government the means of efficaciously fulfilling its international duties. The most important part of the measure is that which constitutes judges of the fact two hundred electors of the town in which the Court of Appeal is established; such two hundred electors to be designated by a commission composed of the Mayor and Municipal Councillor. The Jury charged to try offences of the kind referred to is to be selected from two hundred. The report expresses the opinion that it will be safe to abandon to the impartiality and independence of the Mayor and Municipal Councillor the task of forming the list of 200 names.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

According to the Paris correspondence of the *Le Nord*, the immediate return of the Count DE PERSIGNY to London is regarded as a proof that the Government of France does not look upon the change of the English Cabinet with apprehension, or considers that the vote of the House of Commons, on Friday, in any respect impairs the Anglo-French Alliance.

Le Nord adds: "It is even probable that the New Cabinet after having replied to the dispatch of Count WALEWSKI, will take the initiative in a new proposition for satisfying the reclamation of France."

PRUSSIA.

The Prince of Prussia, as Regent of the Kingdom, has been opposed by the Cabinet in the wish to grant an amnesty for political offences on the occasion of his son's marriage.

The Ministers consider that this act would be going beyond the powers delegated to him as Regent. The Prince intends, it is said, to refer the question to the law officers of the Crown.

The Very Latest.

LONDON, Saturday Morning, Feb. 2.

The *Times* city article of to-day says: "The funds opened on Friday morning at a decline of ¼, and subsequently experienced a further fall, owing to speculative sales, consequent upon the unsettled state of feeling in Paris, likely to be occasioned by the trial of the conspirators."

The China mail of yesterday has brought correct statistics of the Tea trade for the past year. The total exports were 35,500,000 pounds, against 42,400,000 pounds last year, and 54,600,000 pounds at the same period of 1856.

It is remarked in the *Daily News* City Article that with the present rates of exchange with the chief centres of European commerce, by far the larger proportion of the gold imported here will be sent to the continent as fast as it comes in; but this does not imply that the stock of Bullion in the Bank has yet reached its highest point.

Advices from Calcutta are in all respects satisfactory. Government securities had risen 4 to 5 per cent., and although the 5 per cents. were still quoted as low as 10 per cent. discount, confidence amongst native holders was evidently reviving.

Applications for discount at the Bank to-day have slightly increased, but still are very moderate.

The *Daily News* City article says: "The Stock markets on Friday were weaker. The funds, after sustaining an extreme reaction of one-half per cent., closed at three-eighths per cent. lower than on Thursday. The market is now to an unusual extent influenced by the Paris Bourse, which exhibits a gradual decline."

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* of the Liverpool Cotton Market states the sales of the week at 51,000 bales, of which 10,000 were on speculation, and 3,000 for export. The cotton is authority quotes an advance of ⅛@⅜ in all qualities. Some other circulars quote the advance at 3-16d., and attribute it to the light stock and limited arrivals. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:

Fair Orleans	8d.	Mid. Mobiles	7 9–16d.
Middling Orleans	7 11–16d.	Fair Uplands	7¾d.
Fair Mobiles	7¼d.	Mid. Uplands	7⅝d.

The stock in port was estimated at 207,000 bales, of which 100,000 bales were American.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are favorable. All qualities of goods and yarns had advanced slightly.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote FLOUR dull and unsalable. Western Canal, 29s. 6d.@32s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 29s. 6d.@32s.; Ohio and the North, 24s.@25s., and old New-Orleans, firm and in active demand at 27s. WHEAT dull and quotations nominal; Red Western, 6s.@6s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s. 6d. CORN dull; Mixed and Yellow, 33s. 6d.@34s.; White, 34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., JAMES MCHENRY, and others, quote BEEF heavy, and holders pressing their stocks on the market at a decline of 5s. PORK dull. BACON dull, and prices weak, at a decline of 6d. LARD dull, at 50s. for good. TALLOW unchanged.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* quotes ASHES firm at 31s.@32s. for both Pots and Pearls; holders demanded higher rates at the close. SUGAR firm, and refining qualities 6d.@1s. higher. COFFEE steady. RUM steady but quiet. TEA in little inquiry and prices weak. RESIN buoyant; common 4s. 4d.@4s. 6d.; fine 7s. 6d.@16s. Philadelphia BARK 10s. 6d. FISH OILS slow of sale, but prices unaltered. LINSEED OIL unchanged. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 37s.@42s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market there was a very abundant supply and no change in rates. The bullion in the Bank of England had increased £290,000. CONSOLS closed at 96⅞@97 for money and account. MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote SILVER 5s. 1⅛d.; DOLLARS nominal at 5s. ½d., EAGLES 76s. 2½d.

LONDON MARKETS.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS quote IRON steady: Rails, £6 10s.@£6 15s. BARS, £6 10s. SUGAR quiet, but firm. BREADSTUFFS quiet, and generally unchanged. COTTON firm. OILS—Linseed Cakes steady: New-York, in bags, £10 5s., and in barrels, £10 10s.@£10 12s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet; Sperm Oil, £90; Cod Oil, £31; Linseed Oil firm at 28s. 6d. RICE heavy. SALTPETRE firmer. TEA generally unchanged: Congou, 1s. ½d.@1s. 1d. SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm, and all qualities

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Considerable advance in the prices of cotton. Sales of the week 51,000 bales. Yarns closed buoyant. The Colonial markets were progressing with animation, and the prices realized show a rise.

HAVRE MARKET.

(For the week ending Feb. 23, inclusive.)

COTTON closed buoyant; sales of the week 11,000 bales; New Orleans low ordinary, 100f.; middling, 107f. 50c. BREADSTUFFS quiet. ASHES—Pots firm; Pearls quiet. COFFEE firm. PROVISIONS dull, but prices steady. SUGAR firm, and all qualities slightly advanced. LARD steady. WHALEOILS—Quotations nominal.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

MESSRS. BARING BROTHERS report American Stocks slow of sale, and prices unaltered, except Pennsylvanias, which were slightly higher.

Pennsylvania Inscriptions		97
Pennsylvania Bonds		

MESSRS. BIRD & Co. report the business limited, at previous rates.

United States 6s, 1867–68	101	101½
United States Bonds, 1868	101	101½
Maryland 6s, Bonds	101	101½
Massachusetts 5s Bonds	101	101½
Pennsylvania 6s	77	78
Pennsylvania 6s Bonds, 1877	93	94
Tennessee 6s Bonds (long time)	93	94
Virginia 6s, 1868	93	94
Illinois Central Stock	100	100½
Illinois Central 7s, 1860 (Freeland)	93	94
Illinois Central 6s	93	94
Illinois Central 7s, 1875	93	94
Michigan Central 8s, 1869	99	99½
Michigan Central shares	99	99½
N. Y. Central R. R. Shares	93	94
N. Y. Central 6s	93	94
N. Y. Central 7s	93	94
Erie Railroad Stock	93	94
Erie Railroad 7s, Convertible	93	94
Erie Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds	93	94
Erie Railroad Sinking Fund	93	94
Panama Railroad, 1st mort. of 1860	93	94
Panama Railroad 1st mort. of 1879	93	94
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st mortgage	93	94

The *Times* reports an active demand on the 26th with the following sales:

Illinois Central R. R. shares	dis.	99½
Illinois Central 7s, 1860, (Freeland)	93½	94
Illinois Central 6s, 1875	93	94
Illinois Central 7s	93	93½
Michigan Central	95	96
New-York Central 7s	93	94
Erie Railroad Stock	97	98
Erie Railroad Bonds, 1871	93

Our Artists, where they Live, and what they are Doing.

There are not many artists in this country. The cities and villages abound with them; not always long-haired, slouched-hat fellows, pipe-mouthed and down-trodden, but men with common hair upon their heads, shirt collars turned up, apparent of hats that absorb, and capable of paying their tax bills—in a word, a sensible, prosperous, and yet, withal, a somewhat meditative and dreamily-observant class of citizens, who keep their own way along the world's paths and smoke at proper hours. Some of them are married and happy; some married and unhappy; others in love and wish to be married, and some confirmed neuters in the human multiplication-table.

Nor is there so terrible a want of those persons who indulge in the luxury of patronage. Wealth has its fancy-collections of all kinds, and among those subjects to the desire, natural and instinctive, to encourage the beautiful and foster the refined. Individuals there are among us, who will not see their parlors vacant of *art-products*, and whose hearts sometimes it is to call into exercise the genius of their artistic brothers, and keep in constant flow the stream of mutual benefit and moral gratification.

BRADY has his collection, and APPLETON'S has rendered public service by exhibiting among us, one of the great pictures by Spain's great Virgil-painter. "The Horse Fair of the French Boss," not long since drew crowds of appreciative people to its canvas, and proved that whenever we can obtain the works of master hands, we are willing to offer to them the tribute of our admiration. The feeling for art is not dead in this Metropolis. There is no feeling of any kind that ever existed in the human mind at any period of the world, that is dead here. All sentiments that fill for good or evil the human breast, here are represented, for we are by nature and the form of our social and political organization, a representative people.

WILLIS APPLETON'S Building (No 348) stands on Broadway. If we mount a not over-difficult staircase, we will find several artists sitting comfortably at their easels, and blending upon their breed convenient the magic qualities of tints. Accident carries us into the lofty and spacious studio of JAMES THOMPSON. Just finished is his study of a large painting of the preparation of the Mountain Boys of Vermont to join in the already-commenced battle of Plattsburg. In the distance we see the smoke of the conflict rolling over the tops of the hill plain, and the bosom of the river is studded with barges bearing the Vermont youths to the scene of action. The foreground of the picture is filled with men and lads, for many were the stalwart grey elders—that went into, and never came away from, that important fight. We suppose there to bid farewell to lovers and to friends, and over the whole dwells the soft haze of Summer.

Also, on his easel, we find "The Old Man Returning from the Mill," a Summer landscape, with a road-side group of children, who watch the patriarch of the flour-bag as he toils along the dusty road.

In another part of his room we find a sketch of a group, who have paused upon a rustic bridge for country gossip, while away off lies the mountain ridge, with vale and farm-yard intervening. Again, a large canvas filled with a familiar landscape, and figures introduced to speak of the painter's intention. Portraits, too, adorn this studio, and the busy magician of the brush will show you, if you wish, in his outdoor sketches from nature, in oil, and the paper pencilings of many a rude, yet pleasant spot, which he has visited in his studious rambles.

OSBORN, the landscape painter, has an adjoining room, and he, too, is busy with his pencil. He is painting those sunny landscapes that we so often see in the pleasant window of WILLIAMS & STEVENS, Broadway.

JOHNSON, the portrait painter, is in this quarter also, and he has just finished two characteristic heads of some of his far Western friends. His collection is a good one, and promises much of future excellence.

On the same floor we find the studio of HUNTINGTON. At present it is occupied by two art-students, who, in the absence of the distinguished American landscape, portrait and scriptural painter above named, are deeply and studiously plunged in the intricate labyrinth of artistic philosophy.

MR. HUNTINGTON has gone to England for the purpose of making studies for his large picture ordered by MR. WRIGHT, of Hoboken, the purchaser and owner of the "Horse Fair." Apropos of the "Horse Fair," it is said that immediately after Mr. WRIGHT'S purchase in London of this noble picture, he was offered one thousand guineas if he would relinquish his right of purchase to a gentleman who had come but a few minutes too late to accomplish his intention of becoming its owner. It is also said in Art-circles, that Sir EDWIN LANDSEER, upon examining ROSA'S production, admitted that she had used a method in its accomplishment that had heretofore been beyond his powers. What there is of truth in this story, we leave to those who have stood before the pictures of the illustrious animal painter of England to determine.

Leaving APPLETON'S nest of painters, let us wander up Broadway, for the present only pausing by KYLE and several worthy names, toiling between the two places, and entering Mr. CHARLES L. ELLIOTT'S studio, in the old Art-Union Building, make our bow to this famed hero of heads, and examine what work he has done and what he is doing.

In his finely-arranged painting-room we find the usual proofs of his industry and skill.

Finished, with the exception of a few glazing touches, is his full-length portrait of Mr. BACON, of St. Louis, ordered by the Library Association of that city. This picture is to be exhibited in the rooms of the National Academy the coming Spring, and therefore it is unnecessary to dwell upon it in description. Few who see it, however, will fail to discover in it those masterly touches of skill and profound studies of truth that have rendered all the works of this artist of such inestimable value, both as works of art and as memorials of individuals. MR. ELLIOTT is at present engaged upon a half-length portrait of Judge INGRAHAM, intended to adorn the chamber of the Supreme Court of this City. This picture is a tribute to the Justice from his legal brethren. The picture promises to be one of ELLIOTT'S best efforts. JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., is also a sitter to Mr. ELLIOTT, and from the first sittings we are inclined to anticipate a splendid portrait of this well-known gentleman.

A gentleman of known taste, having some time back seen a small cabinet head by Mr. ELLIOTT, was so struck with it that he wished to purchase it; but the little gem, the well-remembered portrait of Sir JOHN FALSTAFF, exhibited two years ago in the National Academy, was a work of love, and was intended to adorn the study of a clerical friend, where at present it is and placed in the niche of honor. Not to be balked, however, an order was given for six studies of the same size from the characters in the Shakespearean plays, and we hope, ere long, that we shall be able to chronicle the fact of their completion. Distinguished as Mr. ELLIOTT is for his portraits, he could, if he would, take high rank as a historical painter.

We reserve further notice of our artists, and hope that we may be the means of awakening a personal interest in their works. Their rooms are always open to those anxious to become acquainted with them, and though there may be some little trouble in mounting an extra flight of stairs, still it will well repay the exertion. There are no stairways leading to artists' studios that are not accessible to any amount of taste or circumference of crinoline.

Not Here; but Further Within.

BY AUG. BLAUVELT.

Not here, where the multitude treading
Have beaten my heart into dust;
Not here, where the filth of the highway
Is trailed, by the hot Summer gust.
O'er all that was verdant and blooming,
When my year was back in its May;
Not here, darling mother of Lulu,
Do I ask thee, or wish thee, to stay.

But farther within let me lead thee;
Now lift up thine eyes and behold!
The verdure is fresh, and the flowers
Are bright with new purple and gold!
'Tis here that my own blessed Mother
Resorted to garland her brow;
But since she hath walked with the angels,
No mortal e'er found it, till thou.

Preserving this beauty, a fountain
Of love for my Mother, who died—
O! see how it flingeth its sparkles
Of coolness on every side!
And thus have I guarded it ever
From all that is earthy; it seems
Its spray, could it wreath into Heaven,
Would taint not the Heavenly streams.

And now, darling Mother of Lulu,
And more than a mother of mine,
Since Lulu is more than my being,
This place and its fountain are thine.
I give them, believing my Mother
Doth give thee her blessing beside;
Is pleased that the life, which she gave me,
Is lost in thy daughter—my bride.

RUTGERS COLLEGE, 1856.

Florence Nightingale before the Army Medical Reform Commission.

A Royal Commission, presided over by Right Hon. SIDNEY HERBERT, has recently been engaged in investigating the sanitary condition of the British Army, and among the witnesses whose testimony has been deemed necessary to the completeness of the inquiry has been Miss FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

We learn from this lady's evidence that she has devoted her attention to the organization of hospitals for thirteen years, during which time she has visited all the hospitals in London, Edinburg and Dublin; many county infirmaries, and some of the military and naval hospitals in England; all the hospitals in Paris, where she studied with the *Sisters of Charity*; the institution of Protestant Deaconesses at Kaiserwerth, on the Rhine, where she was twice in training as a nurse; the hospitals at Berlin, and many others in Germany, and at Lyons, Brussels, Rome, Constantinople and Alexandria; and the war hospitals of the French and Sardinians.

There are, scattered through her evidence, numerous tables and abstruse calculations, worked out with algebraical formula, which are interesting as showing that none of her statements have been made without due thought; but we must pass over these, and cull the most striking and characteristic portions of the lady's evidence. She sets out by observing that to ascertain the efficiency of the sanitary organization of the army, it should be tested by its results in peace and in war. For the former state there exists the barrack and the military hospital, at home and in the colonies; for the latter, the histories of the Peninsular War, the Walcheren expedition, and the campaign in the Crimea. The last, she says, affords a complete example of an army, after a great disaster arising from neglect, having been brought into the highest state of health and efficiency. It was the whole experiment on a colossal scale. In all other examples, the last step has been wanting to complete the solution of the problem.

She goes on to state that there was, in the first seven months of the Crimean campaign, a mortality among the troops of 60 per cent per annum from disease alone—a rate which exceeds that of the great plague of London, and a higher ratio than the mortality in cholera to the attacks; and that, during the last six months, the mortality among the *sick* was not much more than among the *healthy* Guards at home, and during the last five month, two-thirds only of what it was at home. She attributes this great change for the better to the improvements carried out by the Sanitary Commissioners. She states that she had the best opportunities for observing the condition of the soldier when he entered the hospitals; while he was an inmate of them; when he died, and was borne to the cemeteries; when he was sent home an invalid, and when he rejoined the army. In one sentence, indeed, the world may read her devotion to her mission of Army Medical and Sanitary Reform. "I was never out of the hospitals," she says. Never out of the hospitals, night or day! Who can imagine the horrors of those long dreary nights of anxious misery, a glimpse of which would have been enough to some delicate organizations to have produced a perpetual nightmare of horrors for ever after.

What was the condition of those hospitals on the Bosphorus, in which Miss NIGHTINGALE for so long a period passed her days and nights, may be guessed when we find her stating that, though well acquainted with the dwellings of the worst parts of most of the great cities of Europe, she had never been in any atmosphere which could be compared with that of the wards. The space for each patient was only one-fourth of what it ought to have been, and the only means of ventilation was by the windows, which the Inspector-General was afraid to open, lest the wards, being very insufficiently heated, the men should catch cold. The ground about the hospitals was always wet, from want of drainage; the sewers were untrapped, and filled the air with noxious effluvia; dead dogs strewed the ground, and a dead horse laid in the aqueduct for several weeks. The floors were so rotten that, though encrusted with dirt, they could not be washed, on account of their retention of damp being prejudicial to the patients. The walls and ceilings were saturated with organic matter, and rats and vermin swarmed everywhere. Furniture and utensils of all kinds were lamentably deficient; the only candlestick was that makeshift of the poorest of the poor, a bottle! Miss NIGHTINGALE'S complaints on this head only elicited the information that such things were provided by the barrack department. Now, at Scutari there was no barrack department, and even the soldiers' had been left behind; so the lady applied to the Purveyor-General, who replied that he had no authority to purvey the things required, which appears to have been the fact.

Miss NIGHTINGALE is of opinion that female nursing might be introduced in general military hospitals, both at home and in the field, if only women of the efficiency, responsibility and character of head nurses in civil hospitals were appointed.

"The orderlies," she says, "should do the duty of assistant nurses in civil hospitals under the head female nurse. But she must be in charge of all that pertains to the bedside of the patient, of his cleanliness, that of his bed and utensils, of the administration of medicines, of food, of the minor dressings not performed by the surgeon, in short, of all that concerns the personal obedience of the patient to the orders of the system. She must accompany the surgeon on his visits, and receive his orders. She must also report any disobedience of the orderlies, as far as regards the patient's personal treatment. There need be no clashing with the wardmasters or hospital sergeant. On the contrary, it would be the duty of those to inforce the nurse's authority. They will have enough to do besides with returns and accounts, and with inforcing discipline among the orderlies out of ward. The female nurses would of course be under a female head, whose duties must be carefully arranged, so as to be in accordance with hospital regulations."

Of the medical staff corps Miss NIGHTINGALE has a very poor opinion, and describes them as being, for the most part, sweeps and ration-carriers. "There are some first-rate subjects among them," she says. "but the endowments of most of them were first-rate ignorance of the details of nursing. If all the nurses were turned out of civil hospitals, and men engaged promiscuously, without character, to do their work, we should see the same results," meaning the neglect, dirt, drunkenness, and confusion, which characterized the hospitals at Scutari. Woman, she says, is superior in skill to man, in all the points of sanitary domestic economy, and especially in cleanliness and tidiness.

"I think," she says, "that great sanitary reformers will always tell us that they look to women to carry out practically their sanitary reforms. She has a superior aptitude in nursing the well quite as much as in nursing the sick. I think Anglo-Saxons would be very sorry to turn women out of their houses, or out of civil hospitals, hotels, institutions of all kinds, and substitute *men-housekeepers* and *men-matrons*. The contrast between even naval hospitals, where there are female nurses, and military hospitals where there are none, is most striking in point of order and cleanliness."

Judicial and other Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are glad to see a movement to reform existing abuses and defects in legal administration. Our judicial system is decidedly the worst that our State ever had. We have eight Judicial Districts, each expounding law and the code variously, sometimes by one Justice and sometimes by the General Term of four Judges with three sitting Judges; and important judgments of great amount elaborately made and decided by a Judge, or by a Judge and Jury, are set aside on the opinion of one Judge, which is concurred in by another Judge, who has merely looked at the cover of the case and points; and thus one Judge, with small means of understanding the case, gets another to assent, who really knows little or nothing of it, reverses a judgment, though the Judge trying the case still insists on affirming it. Then the case goes to the Court of Appeals, and hangs there some two years before the last erroneous decision is corrected. Each District is a law unto itself, both as to principles and as to the code. For example, a decision of a Judge allowing a demurrer for a supposed want of some allegation is allowed and 20 days given to put in an answer, on payment of costs of the demurrer. In the First, Third, and all the Districts, except the Fourth District, an appeal may at once be taken, according to the plain meaning of the code, to the General Term to review the decision, if either party feels aggrieved. In the Fourth, the Judges have made a rule of practice that forces a party to pay the costs and answer or wait until a general judgment is entered in the action on the decision. Sometimes a Judge coming out of office will decide in three days causes that demand three weeks' study. The collisions of decisions of injunctions are endless, and belong to the system, for we speak not of the Judges. Many of our Judges are well qualified personally, and as to the residue, they have been born of caucus nominations. The system is erroneous. We do not speak of the corrupting influences growing out of the election of Judges in some Districts. The system has lost the confidence of the bar and of the public.

Our 14 volumes of *Howard's Practice Reports* reminds us of the burying the Mosaic law under the traditions and commentaries of the Jewish Rabbis, which nearly obliterated the original.

What is the remedy? Obviously to reorganize the Courts. 1st—Give to the County and Mayor's Courts a jurisdiction to $500, so as to relieve the higher Courts. 2d—Restore the old Supreme Court with eight Judges, vested with the old powers of that Court and the Court of Equity. 3d—Let this Court hear Law and Equity cases only, and sit during the year except the last 20 days in July and the month of August, and let all causes once on the Calendar remain until heard and disposed of, and all new actions to be added to the foot of the calendar as fast as noticed. The Judges to detail one Judge to hear and finally decide questions of practice, and the residue to be divided into two sections to hear arguments with 3 or 4 Judges, and no decision to be made except with the concurrence of a majority of the eight Judges.

4th—The Court of Appeals to have the same number of Judges, and to hear and decide causes in same way as the Supreme Court.

One section of each of these Courts to sit at the Capitol in Albany, and the other at the City Hall of New-York, except during the above vacation and the Calendars to be regulated as above.

To give the Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court independence and respect, and secure the best order of legal ability, the salary should be $5,000, and the appointment by the Governor and Senate during good behavior. The power of removal to be vested with proper guards in the Governor alone.

All Judicial officers, District-Attornies and the Attorney General ought to be appointed by the Governor and Senate for fixed terms, and the Governor should have a like power of removal.

Circuit Judges should be appointed by the Governor and Senate with the old powers, and such additional ones as may be deemed advisable, with fair salaries, and removable like other Judges by the Governor, and holding during good behavior.

No appeal from a County Court or Mayor's Court ought to go beyond the Supreme Court. As to these cases that Court should end them. Supreme Courts for Troy, Albany and our cities should be provided for.

This arrangement would free the Courts from all existing defects, hasten decisions and insure their accuracy. Public opinion calls for these changes, and it would be well for the Legislature to pass at once an act for a Convention of 32 members, four from each Judicial District, to meet next June, to prepare and propose amendments to our constitution, to carry out the above project.

It would be wise, also, to amend the constitution, giving 4 years to the Governor's term and that of Senators, and two years to members of Assembly. Let half of the Lower House and one quarter of the Senate be annually elected.

The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, ought to appoint the heads of the State Departments for their present terms, with like power of removal in the Governor for cause, as in case of Judges.

The Governor, with the advice of the Senate, ought to appoint three Police Commissioners in every city, the Mayor being one, with full power over the subject, removable in like manner by the Governor.

These reforms we commend to said Convention.

HAMILTON.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I live in the country, and enjoy that mode of existence. Still I am your constant reader and take an interest in city affairs. I perceive you allow people to ask you all sorts of questions, and are kind enough to give the information they seek. Now I want to ask you a question. Several times I have read in your valuable paper of wretches being taken up for swindling by means of mock auctions, bogus tickets, patent safes, etc. I perceive they are generally let off *on refunding* the amount of the swindle.

The question is, Is that the law? and if so will your Mayor, Police magistrates and all that kind of thing point out the page of the "Revised Statutes" or of "Blackstone" where *such* law is to be found?

I have a copy of the "Comic Blackstone," but it is not there; though I think it ought to be; 'tis such an admirable burlesque on law and justice.

I see in to-day's paper a vagabond by the name of FOWLER was compelled to refund; and said "the Mayor always treated him like a gentleman," and hence he complies with his request. Rascally is on the high horse. Does your Mayor always treat swindlers "like gentlemen?" If so, had not the treatment better be altered?

MR. EDITOR, do you know what is meant by *compounding a felony*, and will you please explain how it differs from letting these rascals off on such conditions? Having more faith in newspapers than in criminal Courts to expose and punish villainy, I commend this subject to your public reprehension. Your rural friend,

ASPARAGUS.

Foundling Hospitals.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of the expediency of the Foundling Hospital is one that would be answered conversely, by equally pure and philanthropic men. One sees in such an institution, moral degradation of the community, encouragement of licentiousness, and increase of prostitution; the other believes such an institution would arrest the *increasing* crime of infanticide, in a great measure eradicate the destructive practice of abortion, would remove the temptations for men to commit perjury and even murder, to avoid open shame and disgrace, and lessen public prostitution.

Education and religion tend to make mankind better; they teach him to govern the passions, but the mighty laws of nature often break down all barriers, like the smaller stream sweeping away bridge and embankment, and overleaping its boundaries, carrying destruction with it, leaving behind wreck and ruin. Legislative enactments can no more govern the passions of men than the rising of the storm. If, then, education, religion and law are insufficient to restrain the intelligent and refined, what should we expect from the ignorant and brutal, when the insanity of passion overcomes weak judgment, and gross lust seeks gratification regardless of consequences, until too late? Clearly the instinct of self-protection leads the unfortunate victim to try to screen herself, or get rid of the consequences of her frailty. Now comes the temptation to take the first step in positive crime. It is presented in that monster, Abortion. The female is still the victim. Her health is sacrificed by violent nostrums, which more frequently kill the deluded woman than produce abortion; but when these destructive drugs fail to produce either result, and the period of parturition arrives, then comes the temptation to commit that dreadful crime, infanticide, as the only alternative of public exposure and shame. If exposure is preferred to these dreadful crimes, prostitution, with its long and tedious train of miseries and crimes, almost necessarily follows the exposure of female degradation—thus adding to that wretched class of females whose early life is infamy, ending with premature old age, to fill early and dishonored graves. A Foundling Hospital, if judiciously conducted, would undoubtedly lessen the crimes of abortion and infanticide. Has the time arrived for such a Hospital in this City?

MON.

Weather, Fruit, Railroads and Miscellaneous Matters in Florida.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Tuesday, March 2, 1858.

We have had cold weather for the past 30 hours; cold for this climate, though the mercury ranged no lower than about 22° or 24° for a short time this morning. Have had an unusually warm Winter until this present "term," which makes us the more susceptible to it. In February the fruit of the mulberry tree ripened; a thing not noticed here for many years before. Last week the orange trees and blackberry vines were in bloom; peaches were as large as hazelnuts and the fig trees putting out; but this frost has wasted them. We have nothing very new here: the town is quite healthy, the lumber business improving, and more lively times expected in the Spring. The railroad from this place to Alligator—60 miles west—is almost ready for the iron, which is being contracted for now by the President, who has gone North for that purpose. Movements are being made for the establishment of a bank—which will be the first and only one in the State—with a capital of $125 000.

An old lady died in this place a short time since, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and thirty-five years. She was consequently fifty-three years old when the Declaration of Independence was signed; had often seen WASHINGTON and a number of the other actors of the Revolution; was a native of North Carolina, and at one time, with her husband, possessed of considerable wealth, but had been unfortunate, and was obliged to be supported by the town for the last few years that she had resided in Florida. She possessed good eye-sight until the day of her death, and also the use of her limbs, but had lost her hearing almost entirely for five or six years past. She died, probably, of old age, though she was suffering from a lung affection at the time. Her name was WINNIE LASSITER—maiden name had been SMITH.

Have nothing new from the Indian country; are not many volunteers there now, as they were unable to get their pay from Government when mustered out of service this Spring, and of course unwilling to enlist again. JOE JUMPER and ten or twelve of his men—friendly Indians, from the Indian country—are known there to be employed to enter the everglades and negotiate with BILLY BOWLEGS, who is still alive and active, for a peaceable evacuation; but we think the thing won't work. BILLY likes his position too well to be *coaxed* out of his snug retreat.

There are but few invalids in this town, but many in different parts of the State further south, and in the interior.

Alarming Poverty and Suffering amongst the Poor in the Fourth Ward.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The destitution and consequent suffering in the City, and particularly in the Fourth Ward, is more alarming than it has been in any previous year or season, and except immediate relief is bestowed by some benevolent friends, the number of deaths by starvation and exposure will soon fearfully increase. The reason why the poor have such extremely hard times is simply because the funds of the Society for relieving the Poor are exhausted, on which account the lives of thousands of destitute widows and children are now without means of sustainment, they having been saved from starvation by the charity of the Society. Work is as scarce as ever. The landlord and the grocer can no longer trust to the hope of payment at a future time, heavy debts having been already incurred, and they are unable or unwilling to give credit any more.

In many instances the poor widow, with her little ones, is obliged to leave one wretched den and creep into another still worse. Locations unfit for dogs to live in, and which should not be tolerated in a civilized or Christian land, are inhabited by these miserable poor. The severity of the season is an excessive heightening to the sufferings of those who have no stoves in their wretched dwellings. The cold weather has also been the cause of many diseases in these abodes of want, and many by whose labor, as far as could be had, starvation was kept out of doors, are now lying down confined to their beds, if beds they can be called, which are frequently the bare floor, or a heap of old rags in some dirty den.

Objections may be made, and it may be said these people are drunkards, dirty, lazy, &c. This may be true to some extent, but it may be believed that there are many worthy, sober and industrious people who suffer as much, and often more, than the former, and these are the sufferers who should be relieved and comforted. But these are the most difficult to be discovered, for they shun exposure of their wants, and are only found out by the visitors of the Children's Aid Society, who go from house to house in their miserable localities.

There are a class of benevolent people who are willing to relieve such worthy sufferers, but are reluctant to have any publication of such good works in annual reports, newspapers, &c., and who also withhold their aid because they have been so often deceived by false statements of drunkards and hypocrites. If such friends of the poor would be so kind as to send in their donations, addressed to C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, New-York, they may rest assured that it will be faithfully distributed by the Visitor of the Fourth Ward to the worthy sufferers in that unfortunate locality.

HENRY FRIEDGEN,
No. 181 Cherry-street, Visitor.

Lace-Making.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Employment is scarce! This is the general cry, risen by a fearful reality. Especially among females, there are many idle hands, longing for some kind of work to enable them to provide for themselves and those dependent on their efforts, but "No work" is almost the only answer they receive. Lately, even machines have stepped in and have done the work which hundreds are longing to do, and have forced many an independent, strong, healthy female to beg for a support, which she was fully able and willing to earn. Is there no remedy for this? No branch of industry untried as yet, that could alleviate the evil? In France, England and Belgium many girls obtain a livelihood by making lace. The single wedding-dress of the Princess Royal has afforded support to several families during almost a year. Why could not American girls learn to make those beautiful tissues, which are so extensively used, and so warmly admired by the wealthy ladies of this country? A factory of this kind would certainly thrive, for the demand for those costly luxuries is increasing rapidly. At present all kinds of laces have to be imported, and the treasures they cost leave the country and go to sustain the poor of other lands, while there are here hundreds and thousands longing and praying for work.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Bills in the Legislature Upon the Measurement of Gas.

Several bills are pending in our State Legislature intending to remedy the alleged abuses in the measurement of gas in the several cities of the State. The following is a synopsis of the most important of them:

MR. DAYTON'S BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY.

SECTION 1. The Mayor of any city, and the Trustees of any village in which gas is used, may appoint *three* Inspectors, two of whom shall be Engineers and one a chemist, for the inspection of gas.

SEC. 2. The Board may appoint a President, Clerk and Inspector. The compensation of its members shall be five dollars a day for the time they are actually employed. The Clerk's pay is fixed at $600, and the Inspector's at $1000 per annum.

SEC. 3. As often as once in two months the Board shall make a full and complete chemical and mechanical test of the quality of gas manufactured by the company or companies within their jurisdiction. The test shall relate to the purity of the gas and its illuminating power, and a record shall be kept for annual publication.

SEC. 4. The Board shall examine meters and test their accuracy. *No new* meter shall be used until tested and registered. Examinations shall be made whenever deemed advisable by the Board.

SEC. 5. To secure a general standard of tests, and a uniform system of meters, each board before going into operation shall appoint one delegate of their number to meet in Albany on the 1st of May next, such delegates forming a "Central Board of Gas Inspection." Such Central Board shall adopt, by a two-thirds vote, a general standard of tests and a uniform system of meters. It shall determine the lowest standard of quality admissible in manufacture, and establish a certain standard quality as the basis of charge by the companies.

SEC. 6. The Central Board shall hold its second meeting on or about Jan. 2 1859, and annual meetings thereafter, at which the proceedings of the several Boards throughout the State shall be reviewed, arranged, tabulated and reported to the Legislature. The Board shall also acquire and report all practicable information as to improvements, &c., and make such recommendations as may seem proper.

SEC. 7. Each gas company shall be regulated and governed by the action of said Board of Gas Inspection; and in case of furnishing gas of a quality below the minimum standard, after notice, shall not collect pay from consumers, and shall be compelled to make such reductions of price for inferior quality or defect in meters, as the Board shall direct.

SEC. 8. gas companies shall furnish meters without charge to consumers.

SEC. 9. To settle any dispute which may arise as to the length of time any company may have supplied defective gas or meters, it is ordered that any test of quality, &c., shall be construed to take effect at one-half the time elapsing between it and the last test, and one-half the time between it and the next.

SEC. 10. This act shall take effect immediately.

SENATOR ELY'S BILL.

Senator ELY'S bill relates to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn only.

It provides that every gas company in said cities shall make to the Mayor a semi-annual statement of its business; a monthly statement of the maximum amount of pressure used at its works daily, and of the illuminating power of the gas furnished—such statements to be sworn to by an officer of the company.

The Mayor shall appoint an Inspector of Gas Meters, to be paid by the Common Council, who shall have free access to the works of the different companies.

Any person shall be furnished the amount of gas called for, upon making a written application, with security, if required. But if the company shall refuse, the person aggrieved may, upon proper application to the Gas Inspector, receive a permit to conduct gas into his premises, to be used thereafter at the current prices of gas.

No supply of gas shall be cut off, except by permission of the Gas Inspector. Meters shall be furnished free of charge, and consumers may have meters tested by the Gas Inspector. When found accurate, the inspection fees to be paid by the consumer, otherwise by the company.

This bill was introduced in the Senate on the 21st of January, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Official—Appointments by the President.

By and with the consent of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Jesse Sharpe, District of Del.—reappointed.
Wm. S. Jackson, District of Vienna, Md.—*vice* G. A. Z. Smith, whose commission expired.
John Thompson Mason, District of Baltimore, Md.—*vice* Philip R. Thomas, whose commission expired.
John T. Hammond, District of Annapolis, Md., *vice* James Sands, whose commission expired.
Tench Tilghman, District of Oxford, Md., *vice* R. B. Willis, deceased.
Henry C. Matthews, District of Georgetown, D. C., *vice* Robert White, whose commission expired.
George T. Wright, District of Tappahannock, Va.—reappointed.
Timothy Rives, District of Petersburg, Va., *vice* A. D. Banks, resigned.
Lucien D. Starke, District of Camden, N. C.—reappointed.
Edmund Wright, District of Edenton, N. C.—reappointed.
Oliver S. Dewey, District of Ocracoke, N. C.—reappointed.
William F. Colcock, District of Charleston, S. C.—reappointed.
Thaddeus Sanford, District of Mobile, Ala.—reappointed.
John Hunter, District of Natchez, Miss., *vice* J. W. McDonald.
Thomas Ledwith, District of St. John's, Fla., *vice* James G. Dell, deceased.
Joseph Sierra, District of Pensacola, Fla.—reappointed.
John P. Baldwin, District of Key West, Fla.—reappointed.
Paul Arnau, District of St. Augustine, Fla., *vice* Matthias R. Andrew, resigned.
Hamilton Stuart, District of Texas, Texas—reappointed.
George S. Patterson, District of Sandusky, Ohio, *vice* James A. Jones, whose commission expired.
Dennis Coghlin, District of Miami, Ohio, *vice* Josiah Riley, whose commission expired.
Robert Parks, District of Cuyahoga, Ohio—reappointed.

SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

James R. Thompson, at Town Creek, Md.—reappointed.
William H. Brown, at Llewellensburg, Md.—reappointed.
Washington Finley, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* John O. Wharton, whose commission expired.
Andrew J. Demby, at Norfolk, Va., *vice* Dennis Dawley, deceased.
Gordon Forbes, at Yeocomico, Va.—reappointed.
Andrew J. Fannell, at Wheeling, Va.—reappointed.
Thomas P. Bagwell, at Accomack C. H., Va., *vice* Samuel McIvin, resigned.
William B. Pianner, at Wilmington, N. C.—reappointed.
Myer Jacobs, at Charleston, S. C.—reappointed.
Andrew J. Decatur, at Bay Port, Fla., *vice* John E. Johnson, resigned.
James W. Simmons, at Copano, Texas, *vice* H. D. Norton, resigned.
Zachary Herndon, at Velasco, Texas, *vice* Nathaniel Rudder, deceased.
Henry T. Hulbert, at Memphis, Tenn., *vice* Samuel O. Ballard, deceased.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Beale H. Richardson, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* Philip Poultney.
David C. Springer, at Baltimore, Md., *vice* L. W. Gosnell.
John W. Baughman, of Md., as Appraiser-General, *vice* Wm. P. Pouder.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

William N. Peden, District of Wilmington, N. C.—reappointed.
Charles G. Greene, District of Boston and Charlestown, Mass.—reappointed.
Levi K. Bowen, District of Baltimore, Md., *vice* John Ketilewell, whose commission expired.

NEW STEAMER R. J. LOCKWOOD DESTROYED BY FIRE.—On Thursday evening we received news by telegraph of the destruction of the steamer *R. J. Lockwood* by fire at New-Albany. The *R. J. Lockwood* was a bran new boat, just completed at New-Albany, and was at the time of the disaster rounding out from the wharf, with sixty or seventy excursionists on board. She was about to make her first or trial trip. The fire originated in the watchman's room. The boat was run ashore, and all her passengers escaped. The boat burned to the water's edge and sunk, being a total loss. The disaster occurred on Thursday evening.

The *Lockwood* was 230 feet long, 33 feet beam, 31 feet floor, and 6 feet hold. She was built expressly for the Missouri river, by Capt. W. P. LAMOTHE, of Alton, and owned exclusively by him. She cost $42,000, and there was not a dollar of insurance. Capt. LAMOTHE'S loss will be very heavy. He had gone to the expense of nearly his whole fortune to build the *Lockwood*, and fit her out. She was a first-class passenger boat, and would not have suffered by comparison with any of the fine passenger steamers now running in that river, either for speed or elegance. She was built by New-Albany mechanics, and received her outfit at that place.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE NEW CAPITAL OF CANADA.—The London *Globe* officially announces the selection of Ottawa as the new Capital of Canada. The *Post* also, a semi-official print, does not believe that the Canadians will be satisfied with the choice. That journal says: "We do not believe that the cities which have unsuccessfully claimed metropolitan honors, will, without respectful remonstrance, submit to her Majesty's decision. Quebec, with its historical associations, its gay society, its trade, and its impregnable defences; Montreal, with its enterprising population, its rapidly growing commerce, and its Victoria Bridge, which is about to span the mighty St. Lawrence; and the busy and thriving cities of Kingston and Toronto, can scarcely be expected to witness without a murmur the elevation of a comparatively new and insignificant town to the dignity of the future capital, not only of Canada, but of British North America."

NEW-YORK CITY

Farmers' Club—Agricultural Symposium.

The Farmers' Club held its weekly meeting on Tuesday—the President, Mr. E. FIRE, Esq., in the Chair.

The Secretary called attention to a passage in Livingstone's *Africa*. At Kolobeng, in latitude S. 25°, longitude E. about 25°, he (Livingstone) found a region dotted over with villages and gardens, and abounding in millet, Indian corn, sugar-cane, gourds, pumpkins, yams, beans, nuts, manioc and other vegetables. There are thousands of cattle, and more milk and butter than the people can eat; also, herds of elephants, giraffes and antelopes. A river traverses the district 100 miles in length and a mile wide, flowing to the southeast at 4 or 5 miles an hour. The lion and hippopotamus are frequently seen. The heat of the dry season is great, but it seems not to be inconvenient with luxurious vegetation, the rains being heavy in the rainy season. The climate is believed to be totally unsuitable to the white man.

GROWTH OF CELERY.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON read a communication on this subject from Mr. C. MILLER SCHLEYER, of Lancaster, Mass., in which he says: "Celery is a marsh plant and requires a great deal of moisture. It succeeds remarkably well on black meadow, peat or peat dirt, but I have grown it with equal excellence on sandy loam, but it must be liberally supplied with water. To insure early and strong and evenly growing plants, the seed should be soaked in warm water, and placed in a warm place, to preserve its temperature, the water to be renewed as often as fermentation threatens, until the seed shows signs of germination. The seed is very hard to start, and it is often many days before the germ will show itself, a minute speck like the point of a common needle. The trenches should be 12 inches in depth, 12 inches broad at bottom, and 18 inches wide at top. The manure should be well rotted and perfectly decomposed, so that there is none of the latent heat of fermentation that forms the nursery to insects. Green, unfermented manure will rust celery luxuriously and invariably, and no nostrum, not even salt, which is a necessary constituent of the plant, will preserve it; no more than will medicine make a healthy man of him who is subjected to the influences of poison. The ground remedy is salt, common salt. Throw it upon the manure in the trenches, and spade it in the week before you set your plants; use it liberally in your after culture strewed on the earth upon either side of the plants; stir the soil often, for rapid growth and consequent crispness, tenderness and absence of woody fibre, is the secret of choice celery. After setting your plants, lay a few pieces of lath across your trenches, and place boards upon them to shield them during the heat of the day, removing them at night. I know of no more valuable manure in a garden in general application than salt. Strew it upon your garden in early Spring until it covers like a coat of snow, and you will thereby destroy myriads of worms, *curculios, &c., &c.*, and much enrich the soil. Neither asparagus nor celery of a healthy growth or crossed flavor can be grow without salt."

THE DIOSCOREA BATATAS.

Doctor WARRENTON called attention to the subject of the *Dioscorea Batatas*, and showed two specimens of the root to the Club. They were about two feet in length, and were taken out of the ground last Fall. The Doctor reiterated much that has already been urged, as to the economy of the introduction of this plant as more than a substitute for the potato.

Mr. FULLER gave his experience of their cultivation. Last year he had a fine crop, a double quantity of tubers, as compared with the potato. The largest specimen weighed two pounds and a half. Every one of the numerous little tubercles on the surface is a growing eye. Most delicious food might be produced from this foreign vegetable.

The Secretary said, that efforts made in France to cultivate the plant had been well rewarded.

Mr. FULLER explained the mode of culture he had found most judicious. Instead of laying the vines as had been recommended, he advised them to be cut into sections, then the section must be buried so as to leave a leaf lying on the surface of the soil. One good watering is necessary at planting, and then tubers will be formed in about four weeks. They should be taken up and kept in dry sand during the Winter. Two thousand bushels might be raised on an acre, by leaving the plant two or three common to fill the ground. The vines will grow ten or fifteen feet long. If allowed to run they get tangled. Perhaps it may be better, if the object be propagation from vines, to run them up poles.

THE MACHINE AND THE FLAIL.

Mr. SOLON ROBINSON invited attention to the comparative economy of the threshing machine as inferior to the use of the flail. He said it was the conclusion of Mr. GARDAS, of Onondaga County, that in all cases it was more economical to the farmer to thresh his grain with the flail. Mr. ROBINSON had long been of that opinion, and

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justices Barnard, Peabody and Brady.

The People ex rel. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Attorney-General, vs. Peter Cagger, Secretary of State.—Motion granted on the relation of the Attorney-General for an injunction restraining Secretary Cagger from publishing certain proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, as having been adopted by the Convention which framed the same, and from certifying the same to the Boards of Canvassers of the several counties of this State, as required by law. Opinion by Barnard, J.

Ex parte Thomas Hall, on habeas corpus.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded to the custody of the Sheriff

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Entertainments This Evening.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—THE GAMESTER—MISER OF SIN FOREY—EDELTON WEEDEN.

BURTON'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—THE LOST SON—Evening—PRIDE OF AN EVENING.

BUTLER'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—THE SEA WOLVES—MAGIC TRUMPET—HAWK THE HUNCHBACK.

CHRISTY'S THEATRE, Bowery—THE GAMESTER—MISER OF SIN FOREY—EDELTON WEEDEN.

FOREPAUGH'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSE RAYMOND—THE ARTIST'S MENAGERIE.

FRANCONI'S HIPPODROME THEATRE—GREEK BUSHES—SPECTACLE.

GAIETY THEATRE, Broadway—MADAME LOUISE ——— THE ARTIST'S MENAGERIE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEK BUSHES—SPECTACLE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway—THE ARTIST'S MENAGERIE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—THE SEA WOLVES—MAGIC TRUMPET—HAWK THE HUNCHBACK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—THE GAMESTER—MISER OF SIN FOREY—EDELTON WEEDEN.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

For Europe, Boston and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail.....3½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad.....3½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio.....7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Mail for Boston, &c.....3½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Cunarder leaves New-York for Havana, March 13
The Bremen leaves New-York for Glasgow, March 13
The Anglo-Saxon leaves Portland for Liverpool, March 13
The Star of the West leaves New-York for Liverpool, March 17

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the *Kangaroo* at this port and the Nemesis at Halifax, we are placed in possession of one week's later advices from Europe. The *News* is of great interest and importance. We received by the *Europa*, and published in our edition of Monday, the debate in the British Parliament on the Conspiracy Bill, which, our readers will remember, resulted in the defeat of the Ministry. The majority of the opposition was only 19, but it appears to have been sufficiently large, and sufficiently indicative of public sentiment throughout the country, to compel Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues to resign. This they accordingly did, and Lord DERBY, the leader of the Conservative opposition, was offered and accepted the Premiership. We give elsewhere the names of the members of the new Cabinet. Parliament had adjourned to the 1st of March. From France we learn that the four conspirators, PIERRI, ORSINI, ROMAIN and GOMEZ had been tried and convicted of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor. ORSINI, RUDIO and PIERRI were sentenced to death, and GOMEZ to penal servitude for life. A large number of arrests had been made in Paris, relative to the attempts against the lives of foreign sovereigns, and had passed the Belgian Chambers. Later advices had been received in England from India and China. The news from India is unimportant, though it tends to confirm previous reports that the country is being gradually tranquillized. From China we learn that Canton was completely occupied by the Anglo-French forces on the 29th of December. YEH and the commander of the Tartar troops had been taken prisoners.

In the United States Senate yesterday, a resolution was passed to pay the heirs of Senators lately deceased compensation for the special session of CRITTENDEN, and to the days of their respective deaths. The resolution for printing 10,000 of last year's patent report was discussed, and passed with an amendment limiting the volumes to 800 pages. Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, then concluded his speech commenced on Tuesday. In the House, Mr. CURTIS, from the Select Committee on Kansas, asked leave to present the majority report of the Committee. Objection was made by Mr. SAXTON of Ohio, whereupon Mr. STEPHENS announced that he should take the responsibility of printing it, as it did not come up in the regular order of business in a month. A very full abstract of the report will be found in this morning's TIMES. Mr. QUITMAN's Volunteer bill was taken up and discussed. Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, made a speech urging the necessity of prompt action, and of sending a large force to Utah. At the conclusion of Mr. CURTIS' remarks the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and discussed the Kansas question.

The Senate was engaged yesterday in the consideration of a variety of interesting matters, a summary of which will be found under our telegraphic head. Gov. KING sent the report of the Quarantine Commissioners to the Assembly, accompanied by a message stating that there is no legal authority existing from New-Jersey leave to locate Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and that nothing can be done but to allow it to remain where it is, or to make land for it on one of the shoal spots in the Bay.

The Court Martial for the trial of Col. SUMNER on charges preferred by Gen. HARNEY, assembled at Carlisle Barracks, in Pennsylvania, yesterday morning, but, owing to the sickness and consequent absence of Gen. WOOL and Col. LEE, was not organized.

The Republican General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last evening, at Academy Hall, Broadway. The whole evening was occupied in discussing the propriety of reëstablishing a Young Men's Auxiliary Committee, and it was finally resolved to establish such a Committee, the plan of organization of which was referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report at a special meeting to be held next Wednesday evening.

JACOB H. MOTT, a Broker, doing business in Front-street, has been arrested on a warrant, charging that he was the accomplice of BROTHERSON in his alleged defalcation of over $100,000 at the Union Bank. MOTT was taken before the Mayor yesterday, but bail refused. BROTHERSON is still at large, and is said to have made his escape in an Aspinwall steamer.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, MICHAEL BARRETT, charged with manslaughter, in killing JOHN SKELLY, on Dec. 6, at the liquor saloon, corner of Thirteenth-street and Avenue B, was brought up for trial. The affray, as will be remembered, arose out of a dispute about paying for drinks. Six or seven witnesses were examined yesterday for the prosecution, and further proceedings were postponed till to-day. The case, though one of a serious nature, does not present many features of interest.

The Annual Commencement of the New-York University Medical College was held last evening. Chancellor FERRIS presided and Dr. BEDFORD delivered the address to the graduating class, which numbered 161 members.

The General Markets, yesterday, continued active and buoyant for Cotton. Breadstuffs were quiet. Prices of Flour favored buyers slightly. Grain was somewhat nominal. The movements in Groceries were to a fair extent at unaltered rates. Provisions were in good demand, including Pork, which was upwarded in price. Other branches of trade exhibited no important alteration. The number of vessels, of all classes, in port, was 555.

The Cattle Markets were largely supplied with a generally fair quality of bullocks yesterday, the CHRISTIANSEN for the week numbering 3,589, against 2,553 the preceding week, and a weekly average of 2,346 for that year. The short supply of last week, and the cool weather which favors keeping dead meats on hand, together with the anxiety of owners to get rid of their stock in what was considered a glutted market, contributed to render the transactions quite brisk, and the yards were nearly cleared out at sundown. The closing sales were at a marked decline, and the average rates of the entire day were about 1c. per pound on the estimated dressed weight, below those of last week. For the corresponding week last year there were receipts of 4,016 beef cattle; but prices still averaged fully 2c. per pound above those prevailing yesterday. This is equivalent to about *twenty per cent.* on the wholesale cost of beef, or, in other words, four dollars should now go as far as five last year in purchasing the family supply of beef.

European Politics—Change of the British Ministry.

Lord PALMERSTON has resigned his office, and the Earl of DERBY is now Prime Minister of England. This change, in spite of the adverse vote on the Refugee bill, takes us somewhat by surprise,—for we did not think that, in view of the important questions awaiting his action, he would have thrown up the conduct of public affairs upon such a summons. England is well aware that Lord PALMERSTON possesses not only the confidence and admiration of the people, but that he has a powerful majority in Parliament. His present defeat does not transfer his power to his successor. With the Ministry he has formed, it is next to impossible that Lord DERBY should hold the reins of government for any length of time. The Earl, himself, is a man of spirit, of vigor and of pluck, not a whit inferior to Lord PALMERSTON himself. But he is identified beyond redemption with all those old forms of Toryism which the English people have repudiated forever. He is opposed to reform in Parliament. He is in favor of restoring the Protective policy. And upon nearly all points of practical legislation he is opposed by a very large majority of the present House of Commons. He has made up his Cabinet from the worst section of his own supporters. All that is narrow and bigoted and *effete* in English politics, is represented in the ministry just formed by the Earl of DERBY. It seems impossible, therefore, that he should long carry on the Government with such men as he has called around him, and in such a spirit as their selection indicates. If he dissolves Parliament, he will fare still worse, for the people will return another, still more liberal than the present House.

But, whatever view may be taken of this change in reference to domestic questions,—as an indorsement of the vote by which the English Parliament refused to submit the ancient laws of the realm to revision, under the pressure of a foreign appeal accompanied by ill-disguised menaces,—the elevation of Lord DERBY will produce a profound effect upon the Continent. The "lesson" which M. DE MORNY declared it was the Emperor's intention to "read to his ally who was forgetting herself," has now been read to the Emperor in his turn, and with a serious emphasis. For Lord DERBY entertains, as NAPOLEON III. well knows, *by no means the same degree of admiration for* his imperial abilities or of confidence in his imperial good faith which made the intercourse of Lord PALMERSTON with the Tuileries so facile and so agreeable to both parties. And Lord DERBY enjoys over the retired Premier this singular advantage, that he really holds fast by certain political principles, and can meet Parliament on questions involving principles with some show of strength and of assurance. Lord PALMERSTON has always been a partisan of that system of administrative tactics which seems just now to be in the ascendant at Washington. He has always tried to govern England by political expedients, and by personal influences, by conciliating to-day and defying to-morrow some particular man or set of men, and by ingenious evasions of pressing questions. He relied, for the toleration of his open levity and triviality of view, on his personal popularity with the English people, a popularity founded upon his common reputation for dash, sense, tact and adroitness. In one word, he ruled himself, and sought to rule England on the theory that, after all, people were too busy with their own affairs to care seriously for any measure which did not bring them into immediate trouble, and that in the world of politics, as in the world of private life, "there was nothing new—nothing true, and it didn't much signify."

Unluckily for Lord PALMERSTON as for all who adopt the notion, this theory is as deceitful, and in the end as fatal, to the man who acts upon it, as any one of the fifty "systems of gambling" by which the devotees of Crockford's or Frascati's used to put themselves into the way of luck and on the high road to ruin. And there are rulers on this side of the Atlantic who might profit by a rapid retrospect of the lively old Viscount's last year of power. Lord PALMERSTON was never so fortunate himself as when he "went to the country" nine months ago on the question of the China war. He made his case so clear for a dissolution that he came back to Parliament with a majority absolutely overwhelming. He had everything his own way in his Cabinet, which was described, with as much of truth as of wit, as a decimal in which PALMERSTON himself was the unit. And he led his supporters to expect a brilliant and irresistable programme. Yet within the year he found one after another of the formidable questions before the country slipping away from his clever control; and had he not gone down in his unlucky attempt to put a French Emperor at the head of an English Law Reform *Commission, he must have given way before* long in a hopeless struggle with the difficulties of the India bill, and by force of the sheer impotence of his lieutenants. A fatal rumor had already found its way into the Clubs by the end of January, to the effect that the proposed Government bill was to be withdrawn in deference to the dangerous opposition it had excited. Moreover, Lord PALMERSTON had recently abdicated his renown for tact by a series of foolish appointments, more foolishly made. He coupled the name of a Palace-servant, Col. PHIPPS, with those of the heroes of India, in a public gazette of military honors; he sent another unimportant member of the same family to govern Nova-Scotia; he raised one of his own kinsmen, who was a whilome officer of the Guards, and a thorough London blood before he entered the Church, to the episcopal bench; sent a sprig of the nobility to distribute stamps in radical Manchester, and put a branded man, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, into the nominally confidential station of Lord Privy Seal. It would not be easy to parallel this series of political blunders, which are public offences as well, out of the actual Cabinet history of Washington, and the records of the great national game of *Rouge-et-noir* at Lecompton.

By a fortunate provision of English Parliamentary custom, Great Britain has been enabled to rid herself of her over-ingenious Premier. And we trust we may be not thought unpatriotic if we echo the aspiration of the New-York *Journal of Commerce*, and wish with all our hearts that Mr. BUCHANAN also might be "sent to the country" on the Lecompton issue, without further loss of time.

The New English Ministry.

A few short months since and DISRAELI was the fancy man of England. Few statesmen had ever been borne to her councils on a prouder or broader swell. His name was as a charm to dispel all misgivings and disarm all doubts. His star has, however, at least for a moment, fallen from its ascendant place. The nation has had its dream and is awakening. Of the Ministry who have succeeded him it is impossible to speak (with but few exceptions) in terms of too strong contempt. In contrast with them even the Ministry of Lord PALMERSTON, not remarkable for the brilliancy of its composition, stands out in shining contrast. The only men of any note who are to be found in the new Ministry are Lord DERBY, himself the Premier, Lord ELLENBOROUGH and Mr. DISRAELI.

The present Prime Minister, Lord DERBY, is now 59 years old, and though gay and boyish in spirit, is much worn in bodily health from repeated attacks of gout and rheumatism. Placed side by side with his predecessor, Lord PALMERSTON, we much question, though the latter is 74, to which of the two a woman would assign a majority of Summers. But, though much shaken in bodily health, his spirit is wholly unbroken. Neither gout nor toil can destroy his freshness of heart, and time still "leaves all Eton in the boy." Frank, haughty, and rash, he flings himself with a proud disdain of consequences into the political fray, ready to take a bout with all comers, for the pure love of fight itself. In his politics he has been as rapid and varied in his changes as Mr. BUCHANAN himself. The table is still pointed, and pointed to in the great Whig Club, BROOKS', where, when in the great crisis of the Reform, Lord GREY asked, if the House of Lords still continued their opposition, what was to be done, he leaped upon the board and planted on its surface a deep incision of his heel, symbolic of his feeling. But a few years after, and he deserted that Whig Party, of which he was then the hope, and of which his family had been for centuries adherents, and after hanging for some short time between both parties, eventually united himself with the Tories, and accepted office on the formation of the Government of Sir ROBERT PEEL in 1841. On the introduction of Free Trade in 1846, he again seceded, and hoisted the standard of revolt round which he gathered the *Mannerses and the Leanoxes, and the stout* heart of Mr. BUCK, of Devon, and the pleasant presence of WALTER LONG, and the host of stupid, heavy followers, with which he now ventures to assume the reins of power. His administrative abilities are of a very inferior order. He is hasty, haughty, and indolent, but as a debater he is unequaled:

"Yet who not listens with delighted smile
To the sweet music of that silver style,
In the clear style, a heart as clear is seen,
Prone to the rash, revolting from the mean."

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who is now 68 years old, is unquestionably a man of great ability. The son of that celebrated lawyer who, by his uncommon abilities, raised himself to the chief justiceship of England, and by his unscrupulous use of them provoked a public impeachment, he is but one degree removed from the people, and his blood has not yet lost its strong, vigorous dash of current. Upon his entry on public life the energy and daring with which he maintained the high Tory opinions he inherited from his father, earned for him the distinction of being made a special mark by the brilliant band of archers who let fly from Holland House their poisoned arrows of ridicule and satire against all the rising men who did not hold the liberal opinions for which they were then battling. The force of character, however, and bold eloquence which broke through his many follies, attracted and fixed the regard of the Duke of WELLINGTON, who introduced him to office on the construction of his short-lived administration in 1828, and continued for him a protecting friendship to his death. In 1834 PEEL, during the few months of his premiership, was assisted by Lord ELLENBOROUGH as member of the Cabinet and President of the Board of Control directing the affairs of India, both of which positions he resumed on the reaccession of that statesman to office in 1841.

It was on the field of Warren Hastings, however, he won his reputation, whether for evil or for good. On the retirement of Lord AUCKLAND from the Governor-Generalship of India he was nominated to that highest and most responsible position under the British Crown on the recommendation of the Duke of WELLINGTON, and immediately commenced a course of policy which rendered his short reign remarkable. Without any regard to the opinions of the East India Company, whose servant he was equally with the Crown, or condescending even to the compliment of consulting them, he burst through all the long *cherished regulations of that corporation, and* by a lavish deference to the feelings and even prejudices of the native princes and people and a gorgeous flattery of the English army he became the idol of those two powers, to which the Company, their civil servants and soldiery were especially hateful. This idolatry was heightened by the haughty isolation he preserved, and the pomp and parade with which he always surrounded his progress. He remained long enough in India to repair great disasters and lay the foundation for reforms which, such as they were, in the last Indian bill were indorsed by Parliament, the country and the Crown.

On his return he joined the party of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and in the great struggle which separated that statesman from the great body of his followers adhered to his standard, and on his death to that small section which adopted his name and principles down to the formation of the coalition in 1852. In the distribution of spoils between the Peelites and Whigs, there being more piglings than teats, Lord ELLENBOROUGH was left out. At one period of the arrangements, he was entered on Lord ABERDEEN's lists for the Viceroyalty of Ireland, but possibly his Eastern exploits terrified that peaceful Minister, who inherited all the calculating caution and dread of daring men which belonged to his master, PEEL. Stung by the neglect, he transferred his spear to the opposition camp, and is now President of the Board of Control for India affairs. If any confidence is to be placed in the faith of statesmen, this nomination bodes but little good to the East India Company, against whose existence his political life of late years has been one bitter protest.

Of BENJAMIN DISRAELI, who holds the same post of [illegible] he has [illegible] during the latter reign of his party in power, it is almost needless to speak. He is world-known as a brilliant novelist, an eloquent declaimer, and a skillful and unscrupulous politician. Rising from the position of a needy adventurer, the son of a poor but distinguished literary man, the author of *The Curiosities of Literature*, to the post of leader of the high aristocratic party of England, there is a romance hanging round his whole career, which lends to it an intoxicating charm, and inspires a strong interest in his favor here. Though now fifty-three years of age, Mr. DISRAELI looks almost as young, at a distance, as when he commenced his political career, and the celebrated curl which hangs everlastingly and immovably over the same spot upon his brow, is as glossy and raven as the day he wrote his celebrated radical address, under the auspices of Joe HUME, to the electors of Marylebone. It has been chiefly, if not wholly, by his satirical power, that DISRAELI acquired his present position. The genius of DISRAELI is nothing but the outpouring of that insatiable vanity which, while it adores all who administer to its propensities, carries the same intensity of feeling against all those who stand in its way. It is all smiles to the victims and dupes of its charming beguilement, all hatred and scorn to the opponents of its demoniac power. Thus DISRAELI worshiped most absurdly his political friend, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, and persecuted most diabolically his political opponent, Sir ROBERT PEEL. How is it, then, that such a man stands in the front of England's haughty aristocracy? Because they want him. He has intuitive perceptions they have not; and having not a solitary lofty purpose or principle in life, is willing to serve them to minister to his one great passion of insatiable vanity and ambition. It cannot be denied, however, that if Mr. DISRAELI does not carry into his department any great financial principles, he has that monetary cunning belonging to his race, and carries with him the prestige of intimate consultation with the house of ROTHSCHILDS.

THE TEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR BRIBERY CASE.—The investigation into the Brooklyn Assessment Corruption charge has been dropped by the Select Committee of the Senate, in whose hands it proved to be an exceedingly hot potato. Mr. DAYTON, of the Assembly, professed himself able and willing to sustain it. But the Committee couldn't wait. They were anxious to get rid of it, and so reported to the Senate. The Senate was equally anxious, and discharged the Committee.

Such investigations usually turn out to be farces. If the charge is groundless, justice to the accused requires his speedy exculpation. And if, on the other hand, the affair has an ugly look, kindness to an associate dictates the same course precisely.

Neither at Albany nor Washington is there any strenuous dislike of corruption. A little skillful "financiering," by which an honorable gentleman makes "a good thing," is rather admired than detested. He is thought a lucky fellow, and envied accordingly. Committees handle him tenderly; witnesses are hard to be found, and harder to be pumped; so in due time a report comes, setting forth that there is no cat whatever under the meal.

If the people wish to guard against corruption in high places, let them take care to elect good men: for it is much easier to keep an aspiring politician away from Albany or Washington than to keep him honest after he is there.

USE OF DETECTIVES.—The recent discovery of a heavy defalcation in the Union Bank is said to have been made through the instrumentality of one of the Detective Police Officers, who gave information that one of the book-keepers of the bank was in the habit of frequenting a certain gambling-house. This is one of the best evidences we have had of the benefit of "detectives;" and the knowledge that, wherever they may go, their steps are dodged by a shadow," must have a powerful effect upon the nerves of conscious rogues. Delinquent bank clerks will have to be very circumspect in their movements to escape detection. There is, probably, not a fiduciary agent in Wall-street whose steps are not closely followed by a police shadow. But the question will naturally suggest itself: Why did not this Police Detective, at the same time that he was giving information of the secret haunts of the Union Bank book-keeper, give information to the Chief of Police of the existence of this gambling-house, where the wretched man was lured to his undoing? Why is a place of this kind, whose existence is so well known to the Police, permitted to remain in full operation, while its frequenters *only are watched and detected?*

VOICE OF THE GRANITE STATE.—New-Hampshire pronounces emphatically against Lecompton. HAILE, the Republican candidate for Governor, will have the large majority of five thousand.

If Mr. BUCHANAN's Administration is hereafter to retain any sort of foothold in the Free States, it must be by the defeat of its insane Kansas policy. Every friend of the President should pray fervently that the measure may fail. For the President and his supporters can rest assured that when Kansas shall have been dragged into the Union unwillingly, with the millstone of Slavery tied to her neck, the North will sweep away every vestige of Buchanan Democracy. It is in the defeat of Lecompton, and not in its success, that safety lies, and each succeeding election will demonstrate this more plainly. Conventions may be packed so as to pass resolutions to order; but whenever Lecompton is arraigned before the people, its condemnation will be signal and sure.

THE UNION BANK DEFALCATION.—It seems that the officers of the Union Bank have been warned almost daily, for the last two or three weeks, that their book-keeper was robbing them, and yet they took no precautions, and, in fact, paid no attention to the warning whatever. One or two officers attached to the office of the Superintendent of Police have been to the President and cashier day after day and told them that their clerk was at such and such a gambling-house the night before, and that he lost such and such sums at the faro-bank. After a long time they decided to have an accountant examine the books, whereupon the clerk stepped out and has not been heard of since. Whatever the stockholders loss by this defalcation, therefore, seems pretty clearly chargeable to the culpable neglect of the Bank officers.

REPORT OF THE KANSAS-INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.—Yesterday Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS attempted to present the majority report of the Committee appointed on Mr. HARRIS' motion in reference to the frauds attending the Lecompton Constitution. Objection was made by Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio. Mr. STEPHENS remarked that, as his report would not come up in its regular order for a month, he would print it on his own responsibility. He has done so, and an abstract will be found under the Congressional head in this morning's TIMES.

As the country was aware of the drift of the report beforehand, no special interest will be felt therein. Doubtless, however, this effort of the political astuteness of Mr. S., a quality in which he is by no means deficient, will be duly admired at the South.

The Union Bank Defalcation—Arrest of the Alleged Accomplice of Brotherson.

BENJAMIN K. BROTHERSON, first book-keeper in the Union Bank, charged with embezzling over $160,000 of the funds belonging to the Bank, has not yet been arrested, though since his sudden disappearance, on Monday, vigilant efforts have been made by the Police to learn his whereabouts. He is believed to have smuggled himself on board the steamer which left yesterday for Aspinwall. It is understood that the Bank officers will not put themselves to the trouble of any extended chase after him, as they believe that the moneys he has embezzled have all been expended. The only amount the Bank can recover towards the sums he has embezzled is his surety, amounting to $2,000. On Tuesday evening Sergeant BURNS, of the Mayor's Police, arrested JACOB H. MOTT at his residence, in West Thirty-Seventh-street, on a warrant charging him with being an accomplice of BROTHERSON. Mr. MOTT was brought down to the Mayor's office, but the Mayor being absent, he was taken before Recorder BARNARD at the residence of the latter. The Recorder refused to admit him to bail, and he remained all night in charge of the officer. Yesterday morning he was brought before the Mayor, who refused to take bail, and he is still detained in custody. The following is the affidavit made before the Mayor by the Cashier of the Union Bank, upon which Mr. MOTT was arrested:

City and County of New-York.—*Edward H. Arthur*, being duly sworn, says that he is Cashier of the Union Bank in the said City, that deponent has examined the books of said Bank, kept by a person named Benjamin K. Brotherson, and who, said Brotherson, was until the 9th day of March, 1858, in the employ of said Bank as book-keeper, and that, by means of false entries made in the ledger which the said Brotherson had charge of, as such book-keeper, the said Brotherson has swindled and defrauded the said Union Bank out *of the sum of about forty-five thousand dollars.*

Deponent further says, that said false entries were willfully and feloniously made by the said Brotherson, in the account of Jacob H. Mott, a dealer with said Bank, by crediting the said Jacob H. Mott with larger sums deposited than the said Mott had actually made, and that such false and fraudulent credits were willfully and feloniously made by the said Brotherson from time to time, in the account of the said Jacob H. Mott, about two years last past, until the 9th inst.

Deponent further says, that the said Jacob H. Mott was a party to said false entries, and, that, by his checks drawn upon said Union Bank, the said Jacob H. Mott willfully and feloniously drew out of said Bank the said sum of forty-five thousand dollars at various times during the period above-mentioned, by reason of the said false entries.

Mr. MOTT is a broker, and reputed wealthy; he was recently married. The total amount missing from the Bank is said to be $136,000, although, according to BROTHERSON's entries, a positive deficit can be traced to him of only $45,000. BROTHERSON has been employed in the Bank nearly thirteen years, and until recently enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Bank officers. He has left a wife and one child at his residence in Thirty-second-street. He had been married only two or three years. His wife, it is said, is a very estimable, young and prepossessing lady.

University Medical College Commencement.

The annual commencement of the Medical department of the New-York University took place last evening in the large Chapel of the University. Chancellor FERRIS presided, and on the stage were the members of the Medical Faculty. Dodworth's Band in the gallery furnished the music of the occasion. The following-named gentlemen received diplomas:

John A. Abell, N. C.	P. M. McMullen, S. C.
T. L. Anderson, Ga.	G. W. Martin, Me.
Richard Anderson, N. C.	A. J. Monroe, N. C.
John Anderson, N. C.	B. W. Moore, Ga.
J. C. Arington, Ga.	P. H. Mitchell, Ga.
J. S. Blair, S. C.	J. M. Maine, Ark.
F. Bedford, N. Y.	G. W. Metcalfe, M.D., N.Y.
L. M. Bell, N. C.	J. D. Nations, Ala.
F. Bryce, S. C.	Geo. L. Neal, Ind.
W. G. Barton, N. C.	Joseph S. Outlaw, N. C.
Warren M. Babbit, Mass.	Wm. W. Parke, N. Y.
L. F. Baker, N. J.	C. G. Polk, Ohio.
M. J. Boughton, N. J.	J. N. Quinlay, N. J.
M. W. Blackman, Ala.	Matt. J. Rice, Ala.
W. W. Crandall, N. Y.	W. H. Ribble, Va.
George A. Carter, Va.	F. B. Richerson, Va.
R. C. Galloway, Ala.	R. R. Roheson, N. C.
W. P. Coleman, S. C.	J. C. M. Shawalter, Ala.
W. G. Drake Ala.	W. R. Sikes, N. C.
R. A. Fontain, Ala.	W. J. Smith, Miss.
H. W. Faust, S. C.	John Sistrunk, Ala.
O. E. Foote, N. Y.	J. M. Staggers, S. C.
John M. Forshee, N. Y.	J. D. M. Skinner, N. Y.
John Goode, Ga.	L. A. Slater, Va.
H. L. Gaylard, N. C.	P. H. Simmons, N. C.
J. A. Gallagher, N. C.	G. L. Strait, S. C.
E. W. Garden, Va.	D. W. Smith, N. C.
C. Gallagher, M. D., N.Y.	D. K. Smith, N. Y.
Samuel Harris, Mo.	L. L. Strozer, Ga.
Geo. B. Harris, Ga.	R. Shields, Miss.
J. W. Hill, S. C.	G. M. Steinard, N. Y.
E. F. Hoffman, Germany.	Samuel Stinson, Can.
J. W. Herty, Ga.	J. H. Stiger, N. Y.
Simon A. Holt, Ala.	A. P. Smith, Fla.
A. J. Hemphill, Miss.	J. H. Turner, Miss.
John G. Hislop N. Y.	J. Rhodes Taylor, N. C.
A. J. Harrison, N. J.	J. B. Thompson, N. Y.
W. S. House, N. J.	A. J. Thompson, N. C.
John Hawkins, Ind.	James S. Tyler, N. Y.
D. Herndon, Va.	F. A. Toomer, M.D., N.C.
W. H. Jeffries, Ga.	J. A. Voison, N. Y.
S. W. Jones, Ga.	Augustus Weelus, Ga.
S. M. Jamison, Tenn.	T. H. Walton, Miss.
Geo. W. Jordon, S. C.	John M. Wellborn, Ga.
Geo. W. Jewett, N. Y.	Jos. C. Walker, N. C.
L. E. King, N. Y.	Wm. Edward White, S.C.
J. A. Lanier, Miss.	J. W. Whitlock, Fla.
J. R. Larkins, N. C.	Robert E. Walker, N. C.
P. J. McCormick, Ga.	S. V. Webb, Ala.
G. A. Magee, N. C.	M. S. Zirkle, Va.
W. S. Moody, N. C.	

The address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. GUNNING S. BEDFORD.

☞ Mr. SANDERS, an English gentleman of ability, lectures this evening at the Stuyvesant Institute, upon the *Refugee Question*, which is just now attracting so much attention abroad.

Fires.

FIRE IN A TENEMENT HOUSE—SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.—About 10 o'clock Tuesday evening a fire was discovered in the basement of the tenement house No 394 Ninth-street. One of the rooms in the basement was unoccupied, and a large quantity of shavings had been piled against one of the board partitions and then set fire to. Fortunately, officer BARFIELD, of the Eleventh Ward, discovered the fire before it had got under much headway, and by calling the occupants of the house to his assistance, succeeded in extinguishing the flames without any public alarm being given. Certain parties are suspected of having attempted to fire the place, and the Police of the Eleventh Ward are on the lookout for them. The house in question was occupied by sixteen poor families.

FIRE IN BLEECKER-STREET.—At 8 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the buckram manufactory of JAMES BLACK, No. 265 Bleecker-street. It was speedily extinguished with but trifling damage. The fire originated in the dyeing-room, and was caused by an imperfection in the flue.

IN DELANCEY-STREET.—Shortly after 12 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the building No. 7 Delancey-street, but it was soon extinguished, and no material damage was sustained.

IN WEST-STREET.—At 12½ o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the shipwright shop of PETER RUCK, No. 209 West-street. It was speedily put out; damage trifling.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT FRENCH'S HOTEL.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, S. MAHLER, a jeweler, residing at No. 13 Frankfort-street, went into the bath room in FRENCH's Hotel, and attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. He was soon found nearly exhausted from loss of blood. Doctors O'HANLON and WARREN were immediately called. They found that he had nearly severed his wind-pipe, and had inflicted two large wounds on each arm, and one on the wrist. The injured man was conveyed to the City Hospital, and there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. No cause can be assigned for the act, as MAHLER was doing a prosperous business, and, as far as known, lived happily with his wife, to whom he was but recently married.

City Items.

The first stone was laid yesterday in the assembly, embracing the easterly portion of a new city railroad on streets adjacent and parallel to Broadway, provided that the track shall be laid exclusively Commencing on the Seventh avenue, at the southern extremity of the Central Park, thence along the Seventh-avenue, the 14th Street, Fourth-avenue, Union-place, University-place, Waverly place, Greene-street, Canal and Church-street, or West Broadway, College-place and Barclay street to Broadway; thence back through Barclay, Church, Canal and Mercer streets and Washington-square, meeting with the track in University-place.

The bill introduced by Senator ELY in the State Legislature for the protection of gas-consumers, provides that the gas companies of New-York and Brooklyn respectively shall report to the Mayor of each City on the 1st of May and 1st of November every year the amount of their capital, expenditures, receipts, losses and profits, for the six months preceding, and before the third day of each month; a statement of the maximum amount of pressure used at their works for driving gas through the supply-pipes upon each day of the month next preceding, and also a statement of the illuminating power of the gas supplied to their customers during that period; such statements to be made under oath of one of the company's officers. That inspectors of Gas Meters shall be appointed by the Mayors, and shall have free access to the works of the different companies, and that no supply of gas shall be cut off except by permission of the Inspector.

The Land Reform Association held a meeting last evening in Broadway, JOHN COMMERFORD, President, in the chair. Mr. J. K. IRWIN, who has been to Washington to lobby for the "Homestead bill," made a very cheering report, and stated that Senator ANDREW JOHNSON, and other members of Congress, assured him that there was no doubt of the adoption of the law by the present Congress. Letters were read from Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES and WILLIAM SOPER, Esq., of Suffolk County, N. Y. The Committee are continuing their arrangements for canvassing the City for signatures to petitions for the "Freedom of the Public Lands," and have procured the names of several hundreds of our most substantial citizens, beginning with Mayor TIEMANN's, and had a large majority of our merchants and bankers are favorable to the measure. After some desultory business the society adjourned to Wednesday evening next.

Capt. JOHN D. WILLIAMSON, of the firm of WILLIAMSON, O'REILLY & Co., of this city, was arrested on Friday afternoon last upon a Bench warrant, for a contempt of the authority of the House of Representatives, in refusing to appear before the Special Committee to inquire into the expenditure of that $97,000, as a witness. He appeared very much annoyed by the arrest, and stated that he had been refused by the counsel retained toward him. He was held to bail in $1,000 to appear for trial at the April term of the United States Circuit Court. His father became his surety.

Has anybody seen a gray-eyed, fair-skinned, thin and grayish-haired, smooth-chinned Englishman, of *about sixty years old, round-shouldered and quite footsore?* Did he wear drab pants and a dark brown frock coat? It might have been ALLSOPP, one of the conspirators against the life of NAPOLEON. If it is, depend that he came to this country and to this City, and the man who lays fast hands on such a John Doe may possibly make his fortune and a European reputation at one grasp.

Vice-Admiral Mohammed PASHA remained in his rooms at the St. Nicholas, until evening yesterday. During the day he was visited by the naval Officers of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, who extended to him a cordial invitation to visit them, which he accepted, and he will visit the Navy-yard to-day. During the evening he visited the Broadway Theatre and Burtons'—at both of which, he was received with considerable enthusiasm.

The snow which fell so plentifully on Monday and was glided over so smoothly by the Genial Admiral, his suite and suitors on Monday, yesterday melted at noon, and, in the principal thoroughfares, had disappeared almost entirely within three hours after. The mud was ankle-deep, and all who ventured waded. The sleighing in the side streets and in the suburbs is still very good.

MARY ROWE, a little girl 5 years old, was badly burned at No. 83 Oliver-street, Tuesday night. A careless servant girl filling a lamp with camphene spilled some of the fluid on a lighted lamp near which the child was standing. The camphene ignited and the frightened domestic dropped her own blazing upon the child. The injuries of the latter are very severe.

A trot for $500 a side, came off last Saturday afternoon, on the ice near Tivoli, between a horse from Hudson and another from Poughkeepsie. Upwards of 2,500 persons were present to witness it. The following is the time made by the Hudson beauty: First heat, 2.33; second heat, 2.39; third heat, 2.37.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature depriving the Sheriff of the fees which he now obtains for summoning jurors. The emoluments thus accruing to that officer in this County are sometimes enormous.

The National Academy of Design will open its public exhibition this year on April 12, at 8 o'clock A. M., in their Tenth-street galleries.

Mr. DAVID BANKS, Law Publisher, and Receiver of the East River Bank, is suffering a paralytic stroke.

Brooklyn City News.

ROBERT T. BYRNE was brought before Justice BLACHLEY yesterday, on a warrant charging him with fraud. The accused waived an examination, and in default of bail was committed to jail, to await his trial in the Court of Sessions. The brother of accused has been doing business in Detroit, and, it is alleged, recently made a sham failure. He sent $1,000 worth of silks and laces in a trunk to Mr. CHARLES H. TALBOT, of Fulton-street, New-York, and, when caught in the act, said that he owed Mr. T. and he was a preferred creditor. Mr. TALBOT refused to come into the arrangement, and ROBERT T. BYRNE, who resides in Gold-street, Brooklyn, took possession of the goods. Mr. ROBERT GOODRIDGE, of Flatbush, held a judgment against the Detroit Byrne, and hearing of the transaction, levied on the trunk containing the goods, but the valuables had been removed, and ROBERT T. BYRNE is accused of spiriting them away. The warrant for his

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE HUGUENOTS.
Lessee and Sole Director ..... R. Ullman
NOTICE.—The HUGUENOTS will be given three times more, after which it will unavoidably have to be withdrawn.
ON THURSDAY.—Last time of SEMIRAMIS, with its grand cast and scenic effects, as a Chaste Opera night.
Admission to SEMIRAMIS 50 cents.
ON FRIDAY, March 12, at 7½ o'clock,
Third night of MEYERBEER'S
HUGUENOTS.
Seats or Parquet for the remaining nights:
Admission to the lower part (Parquet, &c.), One Dollar.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents; Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
RESERVED SEATS.
$2 and $1 50, according to location. This morning commence the sale.
FRIDAY, MARCH 12, at 7½ o'clock.
The magnificent Meyerbeer Opera in five acts, of
THE HUGUENOTS,
FIVE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENES,
painted by Alessi and Calyo.
THREE HUNDRED COSTLY DRESSES,
most of which have been made in Paris by the costumer of the Grand Opera and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings. They will entirely correspond to the epoch from which the action takes place—1572.
A MISE EN SCENE
equalling that of the most celebrated European Opera House, supported by two hundred supernumeraries, representing an extraordinary variety of characters, corps de ballet, tableaux and illuminations.
NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS.
A CHORUS of ONE HUNDRED—ORCHESTRA OF SIXTY.
The principal roles by—
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, SIEDENBURG,
TIBERINI, GASSIER, TAFFANELLI, ROCCO,
STRAUSSER, BETTLER, OEHRLEIN, DUBREUIL
and CARL FORMES.
The HUGUENOTS will be succeeded by Mr. Fry's LEONORA, after which the Opera will close in consequence of the concerts of
MONSIEUR MUSARD,
whose speedy arrival, as well as that of his celebrated sets in proper, is daily expected.
Saturday—CHEAP OPERA NIGHT.
Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra.
SEMIRAMIS.
LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, GASSIER, LABOCETTA, DUBREUIL.
The sale of seats for "Semiramis" commences on Friday.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.
Third time and
TRULY EXHILERATING SUCCESS.
of another of the most beautiful dramas ever produced,
THROUGHOUT ORIGINAL AMERICAN DRAMA,
Prepared expressly for this American Museum, by an American author, Mr. H. Watkins, Esq., from
EXCLUSIVELY AMERICAN MATERIALS,
the celebrated LEDGER STORY, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth,
SOUL-THRILLING AND ABSORBING ROMANCE
of the Rappahannock—time, 1705 to 1710—and entitled the
BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
It has been pronounced only second
TO THE CREME DE LA CREME PRODUCTION
and studied rehearsal. In a manner that reflects the highest credit upon all engaged in it, and with an
UTTER RECKLESSNESS OF EXPENSE,
that may readily be perceived could have an eye to nothing but
THE MATCHLESSLY PERFECT PRODUCTION
of every portion of this grand scenic illustration of a most interesting portion of the history of our country.
BUNDS OF DELIGHTED PEOPLE
will be at the Museum next week, its first production, and all, in a burst of enthusiasm, pronounced it
FAULTLESS IN ITS STIRRING EFFECTS.
Since their admiration knew no bounds for the NEW SCENERY, NEW DRESSES, NEW PROPERTIES, &c., prepared expressly to place it before the public. It will be repeated
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 11 and 12,
In the EVENINGS at 7 o'clock,
The new and exciting drama of
THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING;
OR, CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE,
A ROMANCE OF THE RAPPAHANOCK,
In five acts. Time, 1705 to 1710.
Geoffrey Farquier Dubanic a young student....Mr. Watkins
Miss Honore Pauls, an heiress.....Mrs. C. Howard
Bessie Heine.....Mr. Chas. Carroll
Col. Stevenson.....J. Bridgeman; Dr. Henry Hawe, H. Rydar; Captain Duke, Miss Mollses; Mad. Auderly, Mrs. Bridgeman; Jemmine, Miss Partington.
The rest of the characters by the rest of the company.
AFTERNOONS at 2 o'clock, the beautiful drama of THE LOST SON, excellently cast and performed.
The admirable Aquaria, or Ocean and River Gardens, the greatest curiosity now in America; the Happy Family, &c. All to be seen as usual. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
GREAT TRIUMPH OF JESSIE BROWN.
AN ADDITIONAL TABLEAU
has been arranged, representing the arrival of
GENERAL HAVELOCK.
Positively the
LAST NIGHT
but two of the
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
as Jess Brown, in the great original play, in three acts, founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by
MR. DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who appears as Nena Sahib.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama in three acts,
JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
Written by Dion Boucicault, Esq., author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," &c.
New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.
The Nena Sahib, Rajah of Bithoor.....Mr. D. Bancroft.
Adjutant Sir Valkot.....Mr. Grosvenor.
Colonel McGregor, C.B., in the 78th Highlanders.....Mr. Lester.
Charlie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 93d Regiment.....Mr. A. H. Davenport.
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 93d Regiment.....Mr. Blake.
Sweenie, private 93d Regiment.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Cassidy, corporal 93d Regiment.....Mr. Sloan.
Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 93d Regiment.
Sowbadars, Sepoy Hindoos, Bobbahurdar, Feroshes, and followers of Nena Sahib.
Amy Campbell.....Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Ella, her children.....Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant.....Miss Agnes Robertson.
Miss.....Mrs. Allen.
THE FINAL CHARGE OF THE HIGHLANDERS,
with which this intensely interesting and exciting drama concludes, arouses the audience to the greatest enthusiasm. This scene has been called for twice and thrice each night, amidst an excitement never equalled.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA, SUITE, AND COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION, will positively
visit the Theatre
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 10,
when will be performed Buckstone's Drama of
GREEN BUSHES;
Or, A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
Squire O'Connedy.....Mr. H. F. Daly
George.....Mr. Stoddart Jack Gong.....Mr. Fosett
Dame.....Mr. Jefferson Murtogh.....Mr. Martin
Dunnit.....Mr. Barnes Darcon.....Mr. Duncan
Major Sarcasm of the Mississippi.....Miss Laura Keene
Madame St. Aubert.....
Polly O'Neill, (with song and dance).....Miss Polly Marshall
Geraldine.....Virginia C. Howard
Squeal.....Mrs. H. B. Phillips
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE SPECTER BRIDEGROOM.
Diggory.....Mr. Jefferson Lavina.....Mrs. T. B. Johnston
Alexander.....Mr. Burnett Georgina.....Mrs. H. B. Phillips
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager.....
VAN AMBURGH'S
Grand Equestrian and Zoological Company.
THURSDAY EVENING
LAST NIGHT (but two) of the GREAT ARTISTS,
LOUISE TOURNIAIRE,
AND
MLLE. DE BELLE.
Fourth appearance of Madame Tourniaire's horse
ZIEL.
Reappearance of R. W. PERRY. Miss IDA, the beautiful Equestrienne, in a new act.
With other splendid entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,
Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.
The entertainment will commence THIS EVENING, with the celebrated Drama, or tableau,
WEALTH AND WORTH.
After which the Pantomime of the
MAGIC TRUMPET.
Clown.....Mr. G. L. Fox.
To conclude with the Drama of
HAWK THE HIGHWAYMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 11, 1858,
Will commence at 7 o'clock precisely, the celebrated Tragedy entitled
THE GAMESTER.
Mr. Beverly.....Mr. Eddy | Mrs. Beverly..Miss Alice Grey
To be followed by the drama, in three acts, entitled
MISERY OF THE FERRY.
To conclude with the new drama, entitled
THE SKELETON WITNESS.

SIMPSON'S GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING
of the restoration of the
ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE
by the people of the United States to Her Majesty the Queen of England, (painted by command of Her Majesty,) is now on exhibition at the gallery of W. SCHAUS, No. 308 Broadway.
Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(Belonging to the Brevoort family,)
is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.
Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

NEW GALLERY OF
OLD MASTERS AND ENGRAVINGS,
ON EXHIBITION AT THE
ART-UNION ROOMS, NO. 497 BROADWAY,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents. Second floor.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,
Bianca and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS'S THIRD CLASSICAL MATINEE, will be given at Metropolitan Hall,
ON SATURDAY, March 13, at 1 o'clock P. M.
Mr. Bergmann, having returned to New York, will resume his place, which has kindly been filled during his absence by Mr. Grunner.
Schumann's Second Grand Sonata, a Quartet by Beethoven and a trio by C. Louis Wolf will be played.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
Single subscriptions to the remaining four Matinées, $5. Subscriptions received at the door, and at the music stores of C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Lulz, and Schuberth & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

GUSTAV SATTER'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
Will take place at the Mozart Hall, No. 532 Broadway, THURSDAY NIGHT, March 11, at 8 o'clock, assisted by
HENRIETTA EBEN, the distinguished Soprano,
Miss JERRY TWITCHELL,
the favorite Boston Contralto.
(Her first appearance in New-York.)
EDOUARD MOLLENHAUER,
the celebrated Violinist.
ROBERT GOLDBECK, the eminent Pianist.
Tickets, $1 each, may be at the Music Stores of Schuberth & Co., C. Breusing, Scharfenberg & Luis, Wm. Hall & Son, and Firth, Pond & Co., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
For particulars, see small bills.
The second Concert will take place on THURSDAY, March 18, at Mozart Hall.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE
The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Great Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who has been engaged as traveler in the iron, hardware and cutlery trade; wishes for a similar place, or as book-keeper or entry clerk; will make himself generally useful; can furnish satisfactory references. Address SPRING, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS ENTRY clerk, assistant bookkeeper, receiving or stock clerk, in a dry goods or c'oth house, by a young man of ample experience in either capacity, who can produce first-rate recommendations, and would take a small salary. Address E. G., Times Office.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 123 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A steady man, without any incumbrance, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches, having had long experience in the old country, from which he has lately arrived. City reference. Address R. B., Times office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged Protestant man of good experience; understands the duties of a waiter in all its branches, and can make himself otherwise useful. No objection to City or country. Has the best of references. Address, for three days, J. B., at No. 269 Bowery, E. ROCCO.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable man, with experience and the best City reference. Address C. B., or can be seen at the bookstore No. 222 Broadway, corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 19 years of age, as porter in a wholesale store, or would take a situation as waiter in a dining saloon. Can give good City reference. Inquire at No. 97 West-st., in the office up stairs, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A Protestant man; has lived in the City for the last 13 years; has the best of City references as to ability, sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., care of Charles S. Cornell, saddler, No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN OR groom, by an active young man, of industrious habits. Terms moderate. Address FRANCIS QUEEN, Brooklyn Post-Office.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 181 West 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as porter or waiter, has the best of recommendations; also by a mother and daughter, and would like to serve in one family. Can be seen at No. 34 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A man of first-rate ability. Has lived almost 4 years in his last place. Can produce the very best of reference. Address H. P. S., Times office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, agent, or copyist; has been engaged in teaching during the past year. Address J. M., Hyde Park, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man who understands his business thoroughly. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 639 Broadway. Inquire for or address L. G.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ATTORNEY OF ABOUT a year's standing, a clerkship in a law office. Best of references given. Address L. M., Times office.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—FARMER—A MAN AND HIS WIFE desire places; he understands farming generally, is a careful hand over horses and cattle, is willing to make himself useful; his wife is a good thorough house servant, can cook, wash, and iron, bake and milk, or is willing to take entire charge of the dairy; both will try to please, and study the interest of their employer. Distance or location no object. Apply at No. 207 Bowery for this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a married man of fourteen years experience as gardener-house and grapery, flowers and vegetables; he also understands leveling, grading, terracing, &c., with everything connected with his line of business; best of references given. Address H. L. D., office of this paper.

WANTED—SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A Scotchman, over 30 years in the United States, with a wife, (no children,) acquainted with dairy; the man experienced in all parts of horticulture. Good references given. Address J. M., at Times Office, or at New-Haven, Conn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A PLACE AS farmer to take charge of a farm on shares or wages; was six years in his last place; left at his own request; farmed some time in the western part of this State; can get the best of reference. Call at No. 54 Duane-st., or address P. F., this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR porter in a store by a trustworthy, competent man; understands the two capacities. Character will stand the strictest investigation. Can be highly recommended by gentlemen in this City. Advertiser is a Protestant. Address J. M. C., Box No. 800, Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A married man without family; five years at his last place, and left at his own desire. None need apply but those in want of a first-class, practical man. Call till engaged at Bridgeman's Seed Store, No. 876 Broadway, for W. H.

WANTED—HERDSMAN.—ONE WHO IS THOROughly and practically competent with thorough bred horned cattle. Also, a FARMER wanted; a thorough practical man. Both parties may address for three days, EXPERIENCE, at the Times Office, stating terms, family, religion and references.

WANTED—A GARDENER; A MARRIED MAN without family preferred, to do the usual work of a small place about two miles from the City; must understand the management of kitchen-garden, &c. Address Box No. 11, Boboken Post-Office.

WANTED.—A GARDENER IS WANT OF A situation—one who thoroughly understands his business, green house plants, &c. English—aged 30. Has good recommendations. Address P. P. GARDENER, Times Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, having a thorough experience in farming; will give the best of recommendation from responsible men. Address T. K., Times office, for two days.

TEACHERS.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y., three miles from Hudson City. The very best and cheapest boarding school in the land; $40 pays board, washing and tuition in common English branches per term. Special advantages in French, painting and piano music. Ladies who complete the course are furnished situations to teach at salaries from $200 to $500 a year. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the nine departments. Summer term opens April 16. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A TEACHER wanted by a young married man, educated in Europe for a teacher, and having more than three years' experience in America. He teaches Mathematics, Drawing, and all the English branches usually required in schools. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, can give satisfactory references, and would have no objections to any healthy part of the South or West. Address L. M. R., care of Charles Frankel, Esq., No. 144 South 8th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

AN ENGLISH LADY, OF MUCH EXPERIence in teaching, desires to make an engagement either in a private family or school, in or about the City of New-York. She is thoroughly qualified to instruct in all the branches of an English education, French, music, drawing, &c. Satisfactory references can be given. Address TEACHER, R. Carter & Brothers, Publishers, No. 580 Broadway.

HOME.—A YOUNG LADY OF HIGH RESPECTAbility desires a comfortable home in a quiet family in Brooklyn. In return, she will educate the children in all the usual branches, including music and French. Address A. B. Z., Times office.

A GERMAN LADY, WELL QUALIFIED to give instruction in German, music and drawing, would be glad to give lessons in either or all these branches. The best references given. Address M. B., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH MUSIC, by a lady who has taught two years in a Southern Seminary. Address X. Z., Times Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—ONE 60 horse-power engine, with or without boilers; is very strongly proportioned, and is one of the best finished engines in the City. It has a cut-off, a band fly-wheel, 14 feet in diameter, by 20 inch face, weighing about 6 tons, all in perfect order; has only been used on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. A duplicate of the above can be seen running at No. 448 Water-st. Also, one finished engine, 11 inch bore by 2 feet stroke, with band fly-wheel and everything complete; has been used but 1 month, and is now in perfect order.
C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY IN NECESSITOUS CIRcumstances is desirous of obtaining employment as a copyist. A line, addressed COPYIST, left at the office of this paper, will meet with prompt attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION IN a gentleman's family, by a middle-aged Protestant lady; is a member of the Episcopal Church; will be found fully competent and perfect to take charge of a house; would be a very suitable person to take charge of a widower's family. The best of reference given as to character and capability from her employers, where she has lived many years; a pleasant country house preferred. Address where an interview may be had, to E. M. C., Box No. 1,361 Post-Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant; wishes to meet with a family going to Europe this Spring; is accustomed to traveling there, and does not be sea sick; has long and satisfactory City references for either of the above capacities. Address No. 55 4th-st., one door from Ferry, in the store, for a few days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXPEnienced and respectable girl, as first-class chamber-maid and waitress. As children's nurse; will be found kind and obliging in her disposition; thoroughly understands her duties in either department; respectful and neat, and produces the highest testimonial. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. N. B.—Can do up ladies' fine clothes in the finest style.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and to attend grown up young ladies. She works well with her needle, understands all kinds of family sewing, and has a good knowledge of hair dressing; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Call for three days at No. 164 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A WILLING AND OBLIGING Protestant young woman, a situation; is a good cook and baker; understands the cooking of all kinds of meats, poultry, game, soups and pastry; is also an excellent washer and ironer; would have no objection to the country; is highly recommended. Call at No. 278 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUAtion as thorough cook, either in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Has excellent recommendations for being a faithful, industrious, and honest woman. Also, by a good German girl for housework of all kinds. Apply in the German Department at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST FAITHFUL, TRUSTWORthy and highly recommended middle-aged woman, a situation. Is a thorough cook, a first-class washer and ironer, efficient in her business, is a steady person, of good moral character, reliable and truthful, and knows how to appreciate a good home. Apply at No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st. Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle, will do the baby's washing and mending, will go with a lady in the country for the Summer; wages $6. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linens in style, makes excellent bread; wages $8 a month. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT girls in City or country; one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes nice bread and plain pastry; is a competent laundress; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are willing and obliging, (well recommended.) Apply No. 303 Bowery, Wagon moderate.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY ACTIVE willing girls; one can do good plain cooking, and makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; the other is a very neat chambermaid or nurse. They will be found careful and anxious to please; have good reference. Would go to the country. A good home more than wages wanted. Call at No. 139 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable American Protestant woman, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has had unqualified experience, and is in every respect competent and capable. No objection to make herself useful in the light work; is of religious principles. Can furnish the highest references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer, who understands pastry, cooking, or general housework in a small family; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen from 10 until 2 o'clock, at No. 155 Newark-av., Jersey City, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND TIDY German girl, with excellent references, a situation as general servant; makes bread; washes and irons well. Will go in the country. Call at No. 172 12th-st., 3d floor, back room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 538 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can also make boys' clothes. Can be seen at No. 106 10th-av., corner of 17th-st. City reference.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress, and to take care of children. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 344 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook, understands all kinds of pastries, meats, game, and soups; best of City reference. Can be seen at No 137 6th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the furniture store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. The best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 98 19th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., rear house, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE Scotch women; one as cook, will take the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or waiter and fine washing. Apply for two days at No. 431 3d-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. No objection to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 61 Madison-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and assist with washing; would do general housework. Reference given from her last place. Call at No. 208 Columbia-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; has worked at dressmaking some time; would assist in anything required. Has got good reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A SITUation as cook in a private family; is capable of taking charge of an infant, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. If required Can give best of City reference. Call No. 73 West 20th-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-rate cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor.

A LADY WHO IS HIGHLY RESPECTABLE and educated, desires a situation in a widower's family, either to instruct children or to superintend the domestic affairs of his household; salary no object. Address C. M. A., Box No. 3 167 Post-Office

AUCTION SALES.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION—
38 LOTS IN BROOKLYN.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 37 Pine-st., cor. of William-st.,
ON TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, will sell, in 38 lots, the following PROPERTY IN BEAVER, BEEKMAN, CLIFF, and other streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

Full particulars in Catalogues, which may be had at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 37 Pine-st., cor. of William-st.

Terms—Cash.

38 LOTS FOR INVESTMENT.
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 37 Pine-st., cor. of William-st.,
ON TUESDAY, March 13, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, will sell, in 38 lots, the following PROPERTY IN BEAVER, BEEKMAN, CLIFF, and other streets, Brooklyn, E. D.

Full particulars in Catalogues, which may be had at the Auctioneers' Office, No. 37 Pine-st., cor. of William-st.

Terms—Cash.

THE INTERNEST COUPONS
OF THE
ERIE RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS
Will be cut off on and after MARCH 15, and presented for payment on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., at the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, No. 11 Wall-st., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

By order of the Board,
J. CANFIELD, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 241 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 1, 1866.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF BOOKS IN QUANTITIES, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 16 and 17, at 10 o'clock each day, at the Store, No. 459 BROADWAY, corner of Howard-st.

Comprising a large and valuable assortment of Miscellaneous Books, in every variety of binding, suitable for Retail Trade, Libraries, Country Dealers, Hawkers, &c.

Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and may be had at the Auction Store.

BENJAMIN & CO., Auctioneers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STAND for the Grocery business, with Dwelling attached, in the village of Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 16 miles from the City Hall. Apply to WM. H. HOLMES, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STAND for the Grocery business, with Dwelling attached, in the village of Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., on the Harlem Railroad, 16 miles from the City Hall. Apply to WM. H. HOLMES, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

TO LET—Store No. 46 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st., with Basement and Cellar. Rent low. Apply to ARMENIUS CONOVER, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—Store No. 46 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st., with Basement and Cellar. Rent low. Apply to ARMENIUS CONOVER, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—A STORE, with Basement, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Church-st

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Hamlin's Speech—A Scene in the House—Majority Report of the Select Committee on Kansas—Probable Attempt to Throw a Vote in the Senate—The Post Office Investigation, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

Senator HAMLIN, of Maine, concluded his speech against Lecompton this afternoon. It is the ablest senatorial effort of his life. His vindication of the laboring classes of the North against the aspersions of Senator HAMMOND was a splendid success.

In the House, Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, made a powerful speech against Lecompton. He contrasted the democratic record of Free Soil JOHN COCHRANE, JOHN VAN BUREN and *Mr. DIX, the foremost champions* of Lecompton, with Messrs. WISE, WALKER, BANCROFT, STUART, BRODERICK, HARRIS, and DOUGLAS, the faithful Old Guard of Democracy. He said that but for Executive patronage there could not be found ten Democrats in the whole North to vote for Lecompton. He denounced the attempt to impose this gigantic fraud upon the people, and welcomed the application of "agitator" in opposing it.

Mr. BOWDEN, of Alabama, followed Mr. HASKIN, in a rabid Lecompton argument, when Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, rose to a point of order, and was told by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, that he was out of order and must take his seat. Mr. MORGAN replied that he was in order, and should not take his seat, and that the Chair was out of order. Mr. FLORENCE, very much excited, handled words with Mr. MORGAN for some time, when the latter stated his point of order to be that there was no quorum present. Mr. FLORENCE overruled the point. Mr. MORGAN appealed from the decision, and the appeal was sustained, 26 to 2. Mr. MORGAN followed his triumph by demanding the reading of the rules, compelling the Chairman to order a call of the House, which proved the Committee to be without a quorum. Mr. FLORENCE was then obliged to vacate the Chair and report the fact to the Speaker, who declared the House without a quorum, when it adjourned.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, attempted to make a majority report from the Select Kansas Committee, but the House refused to receive it. The regular order was called, when Mr. SEWARD urged Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, to yield him the floor to get his report in, but Mr. CURTIS declined. Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, gave notice that he should object to the report being made out of order. Mr. STEPHENS replied that the Select Committee could not be called for two months, and that he should take the responsibility to print it.

It is understood that when the Senate meets on Monday, the majority will insist upon sitting until a vote is taken on Lecompton, when a test of endurance will be had. It is known that there are twenty-seven Senators who wish to speak, half of them Democrats, and it is a question whether the Lecomptonites will be strong enough to refuse an adjournment.

There is great dissatisfaction about the appointment of SHARKEY as Marshal of this District. It is said that the Senate will refuse his confirmation. The nomination was yesterday referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, when it was ascertained that a Democratic member of the Committee was opposed to him, and the reference was reconsidered, and the nomination referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The feeling against SHARKEY is intense.

The Committee on the District of Columbia have agreed to report against the confirmation of JONES, who was nominated by the President some days since as Postmaster of this District.

The Post Spelling investigation will develop some startling facts when the injunction of secrecy is removed, in a few days. Mr. RICH agrees to testify, but is at present too sick to leave his room. X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Senate has confirmed Postmasters JAMES W. KELLY, of Springfield, and RUFUS W. ENGLISH, of Alton, Ill.; FRANCIS W. GWINN, of New-Albany, JAMES ELDER, of Richmond, ROLLIN DOOLITTLE, of Madison, Ind.; and JOHN W. STEDMAN, of Norwich, Conn.

It is ascertained that about twenty-five more speeches are to be delivered in the Senate on the Kansas bill, but, notwithstanding, it is supposed that a vote will be taken on it next week.

The speeches in the House to-day on the same subject were read from manuscript. Fifty members at least desire the floor to express their views on Kansas affairs.

Advices from Tampa state that BILLY BOWLEGS had sent his negro to the fort there, to say that the Indians were willing to emigrate. BOWLEGS had sent for JESUP to hold a talk.

Majority Report of the Select Committee of Thirteen to Investigate Kansas Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The views of the majority of the Committee on Kansas affairs, which Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, is about to publish on his own responsibility, not having obtained consent to present it in the House, set out by saying that the subject matter to which attention should be directed was:

First—The law for taking the census of the people.

Second—The law calling the Convention.

Third—The registry of the voters and the appointment under it.

Fourth—The assembling of the Convention and its journal.

Fifth—The Constitution so made.

Sixth—The official vote on the ratification of the subject submitted.

Seventh—The Committee do not deem material the act of December last, providing for a vote for or against the Slavery clause on the 4th of January.

Eighth—The official announcement of that State, and

Ninth—The written statement of Gen. CALHOUN in relation to the registry of votes, &c., (but which sheds no light on the subject.)

The report says that these facts show great regularity and strict conformity to law, and that no State heretofore applying for admission has shown a cleaner record.

No objection to the admission of Kansas arises on the usual inquiries; Firstly, as to the application; secondly, as to the regularity of the proceedings, and thirdly, whether the Constitution is republican in form.

The report then answers the objections going very fully into a reply to Governor WALKER's argument founded on his assumption that the validity of every State Constitution depends upon its having received the sanction of a popular vote. This assumption is denied as not being sustained by principle or authority. Sovereignty, Governor WALKER says, is inalienable, and vests exclusively in the people. This is granted, but the report says it does not follow that sovereign power cannot be delegated. The formation of a constitution requires the exercise of sovereign power, but so does the commonest act of legislation. If the one can be delegated, so can the other. All the constitutions of the old States were made by convention, without ratification, except that of Massachusetts. The Constitution of the United States was ratified by the State Convention, and never by the popular vote. The amendments to it are to be concurred in by the State Legislatures, and not by the popular vote, to give them validity. If Governor WALKER's doctrine is correct, we should be without State Constitutions or laws in half of the States of the Union. The objection that an enabling act is necessary, is also answered, and shown to be untenable, both in principle and authority. The question relative to the registry and appointments is very fully treated. The charge that nine teen counties were disfranchised is completely answered. There are but thirty-four organized counties in Kansas. Twenty-one of them were represented. Nine of the thirteen unrepresented counties have very little population. In seven of them not a vote was cast at the primary elections against the Constitution. In two others of the nine less than one one hundred votes were thrown; and in the four remaining, namely: Franklin, Anderson, Coffee and Breckenridge, there were but eleven and thirty-five. In these four counties the citizens were prevented from making a register.

The report shows from the registry and appointments of judges and clerks, official returns, that on the 5th of January election, the five counties of Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, and Jefferson, cast 5,318 votes, which is a majority of the whole vote cast throughout the Territory against the Constitution. And yet all these counties were registered, and represented in the Convention, having 35 of the 60 delegates of which the Convention was composed. If it be true that the opponents of the Constitution were so largely in the majority in these counties and so violent in their opposition, why did they not elect men to form a Constitution more to their liking? They had within four votes of two-thirds of the Convention. Why did they fail to act at the proper time? Their refusal, therefore, did not invalidate the just, fair, and legal action of the Convention. The resolution under which the Committee was appointed, directed them to inquire whether the Lecompton Constitution is acceptable and satisfactory to the people. The reply to this is, that the only correct test is the ballot-box, and such an expression of the popular will as is there given, at the proper time and place, according to law. By this test the Constitution was adopted by an overwhelming majority of those who joined in the election. These only can be considered as the *bona fide* citizens of Kansas. Others who abstained are *bona fide* residents, who went to Kansas for mischief and strife. They are self-acknowledged outlaws, and are not to be considered constituent elements of the community or society against which they are in open rebellion. But on the 4th of January, at the election of State officers under the Constitution, they did go to the polls, and thus showed conclusively that at least four-fifths of the voters of that Territory were willing to vote for the election of State officers under the Constitution. This shows that the Constitution was not only acceptable, but that it had been accepted by at least four-fifths of the voters of the Territory, though not entirely satisfactory to all of them.

The Committee declines to go into an investigation of the alleged frauds at the January election for State officers, for want of jurisdiction of the House over the subject. They say they can no more investigate frauds relating to the election of State officers in Kansas than in any other State. Those matters are to be inquired into by other appropriate legitimate tribunals. If the seat of the member of Congress elected to this House be contested on the ground of alleged frauds, the House would have jurisdiction; but not as to frauds in the election of Governor or members of the Legislature of Kansas.

The report concludes with a recommendation for the admission of the State of Kansas, in pursuance of the views of the President, believing that the welfare and prosperity of the people of Kansas, as well as the general welfare, peace and harmony of the whole Union will be promoted.

XXXVth CONGRESS.——First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Senate passed a resolution to pay to the heirs of the late Senators BUTLER, BELL, and ROSE, compensation for the special session to the day of their respective deaths.

A discussion took place upon the resolution offered by Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, for the printing of 10,000 copies of last year's patent report.

Mr. MASON expressed himself in favor of stopping the printing altogether.

Mr. BROWN said, stop the franking privilege and you will get rid of all these books. No publisher in the United States would publish them if offered the copyrights gratis.

Mr. TOOMBS would abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. SLIDELL made a motion to postpone the subject indefinitely.

Motion lost.

The resolution was then amended, limiting the book to one volume of 800 pages, and thus amended, passed.

The resolution provides for the printing of 10,000 copies of the Patent Office Report on Mechanics.

Mr. HAMLIN then resumed his remarks on the bill for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution. Having finished his defence of Northern laborers, he proceeded to examine Mr. HAMMOND's assertion, that the wealth of a nation consists in its exports, denying the truth of the proposition, and showing that the hundred millions of dollars worth of cotton exported by the South no more proved that sum represented her surplus profit, after paying all demands, than does the eight hundred millions, the value of Northern manufactures, indicate that amount of Northern surplus wealth. The exports have to pay for the imports consumed, and therefore there cannot be that profit or surplus of wealth. The South consumes all the product of its exports, and yet Mr. HAMMOND, assuming two hundred and twelve millions as the total exports of the South, claims that amount of surplus wealth. He (HAMLIN) might with as much propriety contend that the amount of the imports show the surplus of wealth, inasmuch as the imports assume the ability to produce enough to balance the imports. Mr. HAMLIN proceeded to show the fallacy of both positions, citing numerous statistical tables, giving comparisons of the exports and imports of the South. He next proceeded to examine the true sources of national wealth as indicated by schools, population, agriculture, manufactures, ships, railroads, capacity for war, &c., giving the figures to show the relative strength of the two sections in these resources, which showed on manufacturers an aggregate net profit of $79,000,000 to the South, and $376,000,000 to the North. As to the capacity to build ships, railroads, and for war, he deduced that these were true indices of national greatness, though they were to some extent. Taking them as such, he showed by figures a preponderance in the North of ten to one in tonnage, and upwards of five to one in railroads; while, as to the capacity for war, he showed that in the Revolutionary war the North contributed 616,000 men to 71,000 by the South. He admitted that the Southerners were a great people with respect to a defensive war, but did not think their peculiar institution would be harmless in such an event. How was it with South Carolina in the wars of this country? She was repeatedly asked for men and always fell short of her quota. In 1770 she was asked for "none" and she furnished it. He did not state these facts to disparage that State. God forbid. But when Southern Senators throw a disparagement on the North he felt justified in quoting facts and figures as evidences of what she has done. He then passed to a discussion of the Kansas bill, stating the points which would control his vote. He objected to coupling Minnesota with Kansas. We had already given a pledge to admit her without reference to Kansas. He objected to Mr. PUGH's amendment as inoperative, but accepted Mr. CLARKE's. Referring to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he denounced it as a scheme for the extension of Slavery, and nothing else. He would not tax the Senators who voted for that measure with personal motives, but extension of Slavery was palpably the design and intention of that repeal, and we have the result in the measure before us. Considering the question of Constitutions, he contended that until approved by the people they were not worth the blank paper they were written on. The Lecompton Constitution had not been so approved. In fact the people of Kansas on the 4th of January rejected it by an overwhelming majority, and would have spat upon it, and we are now attempting to force it upon the people of Kansas under the forms of law. The Son of Man was crucified under the forms of law, and no act save that of crucifixion could equal the turpitude of this.

Mr. SEBASTIAN read a speech in favor of the bill, but in so low a tone that it was impossible to hear him connectedly.

Mr. HUNTER gave notice that he would move for a recess of the Senate between the hours of 4 and 6.

Executive session adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The morning hour was consumed by a debate on the question of excusing a member of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, asked leave to present a report from the Kansas Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, objected to the presentation of the report until the Special Committee is regularly called upon.

Mr. STEPHENS said that that would not be for a month. In the meantime he should take the responsibility of printing the report.

Mr. QUITMAN's volunteer bill was then taken up and discussed.

Mr. CURTIS urged the necessity of prompt action and of sending a large force to Utah. Nine thousand men were not too many. The increase of the regulars was scarcely equal to the desertions and deaths. Volunteers were more easily raised. He would put this additional force at the command of the President, and if he failed to use it, on him would be the responsibility.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

Mr. FOSTER made an Anti-Lecompton speech, saying that the Free-State men of Kansas were strong enough to take care of themselves.

Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR argued in favor of the Lecompton Constitution, saying that the Republicans did not desire a settlement of the question, from political motives. He thought the admission of Kansas was calculated to restore peace.

Mr. HASKIN declared his intention to vote against the Lecompton Constitution. He would not consent to make Slavery perpetual in Kansas. The President indulges a vain hope if he thinks the passage of the Lecompton Constitution will stop agitation. Agitation, then, will have but just commenced. If it were not for Executive patronage, he did not believe there were ten Northern Democrats who would vote for the Lecompton Constitution. He considered the attempt to admit Kansas under that Constitution the most stupendous fraud that Congress had ever been called upon to consummate.

Mr. DOWDELL defended Southern rights, and contended that there was not the shadow of a reason for refusing to admit Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Mr. CLARK got the floor, when Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, asked whether the gentleman from Indiana had not made a bargain to speak to-night.

Some confusion followed upon this, during which, at 5 o'clock, there being no quorum present, the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to give the Police Justices of New-York power to appoint their clerks and officers of their Courts.

By Mr. ALLEN, (by bill,) to amend the act reorganizing the Warden's Office of the Port of New-York.

BONDS.

By Mr. MANSFIELD, to provide a process for the collection of losses awarded in special cases.

By Mr. SMITH, to incorporate the Ravenswood Lyceum.

By Mr. SPINOLA, to terminate the Commission appointed in 1857, in relation to the payment of the expenses for local improvements in the late City of Williamsburg.

Also, to increase the number of Harbor Masters in New-York to sixteen, and fix their salary at $2,000.

By Mr. NOXON, relative to the assessment and collection of taxes.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MAYNER, to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company.

BILLS PASSED.

To allow the Methodist Episcopal Churches of Brooklyn to sell burial ground.

Mr. STOW had consent to report a bill from the majority of the Canal Committee, providing for reimposing tolls on the following railroad companies: New-York Central, Erie, Rome and Watertown, Oswego and Syracuse, and Ogdensburg.

Mr. MAYNARD dissented from the report.

Mr. LAPLIN offered resolutions, which were adopted, that the Commissioners of Record for the county of New-York, report to the Senate within ten days, what sums of money they have drawn from the public treasury as Commissioners; for what purposes; to whom paid. Also, what work has been done; the price paid, and the further amount required to complete the same.

Mr. NOXON offered a resolution that the bill relative to Sheriffs' fees in the Courts of Record in New-York be referred back to the Judiciary Committee, and retain its place on the Calendar. Agreed to.

The special order for Friday of next week was lost.

Further action was then interrupted by the hour of adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 7½ P. M., and took up the special order and considered the following private bills:

To repeal the bill allowing railroads to assess themselves. Ordered to a third reading.

For the relief of the widow and child of the late Dr. L. E. ROSE, who lost his life at the burning of the Insane Asylum in Utica last year. It appropriates $5,000. Ordered to a third reading.

To amend the law relative to Savings Banks or Institutions for savings in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn.

After being amended so as to limit the salaries of the Presidents of such institutions to $3,000 per annum, progress was reported on the bill and the Senate Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, March 10.

The special order, being the consideration of the resolutions introduced by Mr. LANING, charging the Kansas Societies with aiding a rebellion in Kansas, and calling for a committee of investigation, was taken up.

Mr. LANING occupied the session in a review of the history of Kansas with the purpose of justifying his charges.

Gov. KING sent in a message with the report of the Quarantine Commissioners, accompanied by valuable papers from Dr. ELISHA HARRIS and Dr. WESTERVELT on pestilential diseases, and the laws which govern them. The Governor states that there is no hope of obtaining from New-Jersey leave to place the Quarantine at Sandy Hook, and that nothing is left but to let the Quarantine remain where it is, or adopt the suggestion of the Committee, of making sand on one of the shoals in the Bay, and thereon erecting the necessary buildings. The Governor invites the action of the Legislature.

The Governor also sent in a letter from Mayor TIEMANN inclosing the report of the Supervisors' Committee on the accounts of the Loan Commissioners. The report says that the Committee find strict accuracy observed in making the loans, and that each mortgage bears evidence of careful attention to duty on the part of the Commissioners. The amount loaned is $193,850. The face of the mortgages is $718,700, or nearly four times the amount loaned.

The Quarantine report was ordered to be printed immediately, and made the special order for Wednesday next.

At the close of Mr. LARING's remarks the resolutions were made the special order for Wednesday next.

The bill to prevent fraud on the Canal Revenue was reported favorably.

The majority of the Committee on Contested Seats reported favorably on the claim of Mr. COOK to the seat now occupied by Mr. FRAZER, from Onondaga. The minority reported adverse to Mr. COOK's claim and confirming Mr. FRAZER's right to the seat.

Ohio Anti-Lecompton Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Wednesday, March 10.

An Anti-Lecompton State Convention assembled here at 11 o'clock this morning. Col. MONTGOMERY presided. Letters were read from Governors WISE and WALKER.

In the afternoon EX-Secretary STANTON made a powerful and an effective address of three hours length. He was listened to with marked attention.

A series of resolutions, expressing the sense of the Convention, were unanimously adopted.

Great enthusiasm was manifested. Fifteen hundred persons were present, including many leading Democrats.

To-night a meeting is being held in Concert Hall, and it is crowded to its utmost capacity.

Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS, District-Attorney for Southern Ohio, made a speech which was warmly received.

Judge JOHNSON, of Kansas, succeeded him.

DURBIN WARD is now speaking.

The meeting will continue until a late hour.

Marine Disasters.

LATER FROM BERMUDA—VESSELS IN DISTRESS, ETC

HALIFAX, Wednesday, March 10.

The steamer *Delta*, from St. Thomas on the 23d ult., and Bermuda on the 2d inst., arrived here last night.

The ship *Samuel Appleton*, from Australia for Boston, called off Bermuda on the 15th ult. and landed her captain, who was sick, and then proceeded on her voyage.

The bark *Henriette Spalding*, twenty-five days from Galveston, for Boston, put into Bermuda on the 20th ult. She experienced heavy weather off Cape Hatteras, on the 16th, during which her stern was started and she received three feet of water into her hold, and was obliged to keep her pumps constantly going. Her injuries were repaired and she cleared for Boston on the 1st inst.

The schooner *Locita*, from Boston, put into Hamilton on the 22d ult., leaking badly.

The schooner *Pearl*, from Cardenas for Portland, arrived at Bermuda on the 20th ult. She had encountered tremendous weather which started her cargo below, causing the vessel to leak. She had to stave her deck load of molasses. She cleared again on the 26th.

The ship *J. C. Boynton*, from Shields Dec. 4, for New-Haven, arrived off Bermuda on the 23d ult. She experienced a hurricane on Jan. 28, and a succession of westerly gales. She had parted her two anchors, lost her sails, stove her bulwarks, and was short of provisions. In a heavy gale the next day she broke her windlass, tore up her head-work, and slipped her third anchor. She was towed into St. George's on the 27th.

The bark *S. B. Hale*, from Havana for Boston, put into St. George's on the 27th ult., with rudder broken, bulwarks stove, and leaky. She lost her deck-load of molasses on the 24th, and her anchor, off North Reefs, on the 26th.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CALEDONIA—SCHOONER DAVID E. WOLF ASHORE.

NORFOLK, Va., Wednesday, March 10.

The steamer *Caledonia*, from New-York, bound to Charleston, broke her machinery on Sunday, and arrived at Cape Henry under canvas, on Monday. She was towed up here last night. The schooner *David E. Wolf*, from Philadelphia, hence for New-York, went ashore on Seawell's Point, in a gale, on the 8th. She will have to discharge her cargo to get off.

Death of Rev. N. W. Taylor.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, March 10.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR, D. D., Dwight Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College, and author of a "System of Theology," expired at his residence in this city, this morning, at 1 o'clock, in the 72d year of his age. It was to him that President BUCHANAN recently addressed his celebrated answer to the New-Haven memorialists.

Death of a Murderer.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, March 10.

MONROE STEWART, one of the McKeesport murderers, who was recently pardoned, but subsequently held for another trial, died yesterday afternoon of small-pox.

KELLY, the murderer of WEISSMAN, was yesterday sentenced to be hung.

Probable Murder and Suicide.

MILWAUKEE, Mich., Wednesday, March 10.

A man named CONRAD attacked Policeman BERGENHAHN, yesterday, and injured him so severely that his life is despaired of. CONRAD was committed to jail and there hung himself last night.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 9.

The steamship *Black Warrior*, from New-York 27th ult., *via* Havana 6th inst., has arrived at this port. There is no news from Havana worth telegraphing.

The New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Wednesday, March 10.

One hundred and fifty-eight towns foot up HALE, 26,917; CATE, 23,939. Returns for the Legislature show 140 Republicans, and 50 Democrats elected to the House.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, March 10.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, for Liverpool *via* Halifax, sailed at 3½ o'clock this afternoon, with thirty-two passengers for Liverpool, and, twelve for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, March 11.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 28, 35, 122, 125, 31, 48, 82, 120, 136, 50, 78, 113, 132, 137, 83, 99, 120, 125, 147, 115, 163.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*.—Nos. 180, 199, 350, 219 267 to 273, 275, 277 to 281, 283, 284, 286.

[Advertisement.]

SURPASSES ALL PRECEDENT.—We have seen dramatic successes! We have been eye-witnesses to dramatic triumphs! We have seen crowds of people excited to a frenzy of delight, and heard their plaudits thundering in our ears in a most astounding display of homage. But the success—the triumph—the applause—the homage to genius—exhibited yesterday afternoon and evening, at Barnum's Museum, on the occasion of the first production of the new American drama of the "Bride of an Evening," surpasses everything of the kind that has yet met our vision. It is to be repeated to night, and we shall see again this admirable composition. This afternoon the "Lost Son" is played at Barnum's.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The pieces selected for this evening's entertainment are as follows: The drama of "Wealth and Worth" and "Hawk the Highwayman," and pantomime of the "Magic Trumpet." On Monday next is to be presented HENRY SEYMOUR's new and sterling drama entitled "Jessie Brown; or, Havelock's Last Victory," which has been prepared in the most effective manner, regardless of expense. Places can be secured for any evening next week.

[Advertisement.]

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT's Life Balsam is as certain to cure the most painful forms of these diseases as water is to quench thirst. Also, old ulcers, fever sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c., &c. Principal depôt, No. 216 Grand-street. 75 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN, as a medicine, as a beverage, as an appetizer, as a restorative, as a solace, as a gentle exhilarant, as a staff in manhood, and a help in age, there is nothing like it; the only genuine London Gin in the market. E. C. CHARLES, Importer. No. 40 Broadway, New-York. For sale by all druggists, grocers, &c. Quarts, 75c.; Pints, 38c.

[Advertisement.]

TURKISH REAR-ADMIRAL MOHAMMED PASHA AND SUITE.—The only likeness ever taken of the distinguished Turkish visitors, is now on exhibition at GURNEY's Photographic Palace of Art.

J. GURNEY,
Photographic Artist, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING TRADE COMMENCED.—The KNOX hat is out. Everybody is delighted with its elegance, and everybody is disposed to commence the Spring season in a proper manner, by becoming an owner of one of these becoming fabrics. Price only Four Dollars. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART, Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, in every style. Photographs by Mr. MOULTON, formerly with GURNEY.

MARRIED.

POND—MILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette place, by Rev. Dr. Prentice, CHARLES H. POND to MARY E., eldest daughter of Charles Miles, Esq., all of this City.

CLARK—FLANDREAU.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, Mr. FRANCIS D. CLARK, of this City, to Miss RACHEL FLANDREAU, of East Chester.

GIFFORD—LOWERY.—At Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, by Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, Jr., Mr. IRA M. GIFFORD, of Davenport, Iowa, to Miss HELEN J. LOWERY, daughter of the late Waite Lowrey, of Troy, N. Y.

DIED.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, March 10, after a short illness, JOSEPH W. HARRISON, printer.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SHAW.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, at his late residence, No. 262 Bowery, CHARLES M. SHAW, son of Wm. G. Shaw, M. D., of Wickford, R. I.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Bartholomew's Church, on Friday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, without further notice.

LUMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, of croup, CHARLES EDWARD, son of Charles H. P. and Mary E. Lyman, aged 2 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 12th, at 9 A. M., from No. 29 North Moore st., without further notice.

HOLDEN.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, SUSANNAH, wife of John F. Holden, and daughter of James Stothard, aged 34 years, 10 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 Division-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

SACKETT.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, CLARENCE D. SACKETT, in the 26th year of his age. Also, at Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, March 9, his brother, GRENVILLE A. SACKETT, in the 24th year of his age.

Their funeral services will take place on Thursday, 11th inst., at Trinity Church, New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend, without further invitation.

BARNES.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 10, MARGARET ANN, daughter of the late Robert Harris.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Ann Harris, No. 190 Mulberry-st., without further invitation. The remains will be interred in Rockland Cemetery.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, MORTIMER ARCHER, only son of Mortimer and Martha Ann Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 123 4th-st., on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BURFORD.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, March 9, MARY BURFORD, wife of the late John Burford, artist, aged 47 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, March 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 266 10th st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

BURKE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, at his residence, No. 447 Grand-st., Dr. PATRICK J. BURKE, in the 25th year of his age, son of the late Martin Burke, of St. John, N. B.

His friends and those of his brother, Dr. John Burke, and brother-in-law, Dr. Brennan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mary's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul, on Thursday morning next, at 9 o'clock.

MILES.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 8, suddenly, ELIZABETH E., wife of Wm. B. Miles, aged 43 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 77 Eldridge-st., at 1½ o'clock, on Thursday afternoon.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

TURNER.—In this City, on Monday, March 8, after an illness of three days, Doctor WILLIAM TURNER, in the 56th year of his age.

His funeral will take place on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 323 4th-av. The friends and relatives of the family and of his brother, Charles Turner, Esq., Deputy Street Commissioner, are invited to attend, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 9, CHARLIE FLOYD, infant son of Stephen B. and Mary F. Smith, aged 1 year and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning next, at 11 o'clock, at No. 121 Franklin-st.

MCFARLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, of water on the brain, EMMA AUGUSTA, daughter of James and Elizabeth Mc-Farland, in the 5th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 12 Nassau st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 10, GEORGE M. JOHNSON, aged 29 years and 8 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, James Johnson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 208 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday night, March 9, N. W. TAYLOR, D. D., Professor of Didactic Theology in Yale College.

The funeral services will be held in the Center Church, of that city, on Friday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M.

ANDERSON.—At Eastern Norwich, Long Island, on Tuesday, March 9, SOPHIA EMILY, aged 2 years and 6 months, daughter of Dr. George and Charlotte Altmiller.

MARSH.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Tuesday, March 2, of consumption, CHARLES RICHARD MARSH, of the firm of Meade Brothers, aged 31 years 11 months and 9 days.

His remains will be brought to New-York. Notice will be given of the time of the funeral.

Peace to his ashes.

WELLINGTON.—In Boston on Friday, March 5, suddenly, Mr. ALBERT E. WELLINGTON, of New-York.

MARVIN.—At Albany, on Tuesday, March 9, MARY E., wife of Alexander Marvin, in the 57th year of her age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 10.

$2,000 U. States 6s, '68	102¾	200 Hudson River R.R.	29
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '60	102¾	200 do	29
14,000 Ill. Int. Imp't 6s	102	100 do	29⅛
1,000 Virginia 6s	93½	100 do	29⅛
8,000 Tenn. 5s, Os, '90	85¾	100 do	29⅛
2,000 Missouri 1st, 6s	84¾	200 do	29⅛
37,000 do	84	150 do	b30 31
2,000 do	83¾	650 Harlem R. R.	13
23,000 R. R. 2d M. Bs	83	400 do	13⅜
1,000 R. R. 4th M. Bs	81	100 do	13⅜
600 Hud. R. R. 1st M.	97	300 do	13⅜
2,000 Harlem R. 2d M.	73	50 do	13⅜
2,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	94	100 Harlem R. R. pref	24
3,000 do	94¾	5 Third ave. R. R.	86
1,000 do	94¾	10 Eighth ave. R. R.	106½
1,000 La.C.&M.L.G.Bs.	93¼	5 N. H. & Hart. R. R.	118
13,000 do	93¾	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	113¾
15 National Bank	110	200 Reading Railroad	69
5 Metropolitan Bank	104½	200 do	69⅛
10 Marine Bank	88	300 do	69⅛
8 Imp. & Traders' B'k	100	1100 do	69⅜
12 Continental Bk	90	100 do	69⅜
150 Canton Co	24	100 do	69⅜
100 do	24¼	100 do	69⅜
28 Cum. Coal Co	22	200 do	69⅜
200 do	19¾	285 do	70
875 do	19	300 do	27⅜
15 Pac. M. S. Co	71	250 do	27⅜
100 do	70	50 do	27⅜
100 do	b10 70	100 do	27⅜
100 Cary Improv't Co	9¼	100 do	27⅜
100 do	b10 90	65 Chic. & Tol. R.R.	49¼
100 do	b30 90	200 do	b30 49
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	93	200 do	b30 49
100 do	b10 90	400 do	b30 49
100 do	b30 89¾	600 Erie Railroad	39
100 do	89¾	200 do	b30 48¾
100 do	b15 89	100 do	48¾
150 do	89¼	200 Chic. & Rock I. R.	84
265 do	89¼	100 do	85
315 do	89¼	110 do	85¼
50 do	89⅜	50 do	b10 83¼
200 do	b10 90	100 do	b10 83¼
150 do	b15 90	103 Mill. & Miss. R.	37¼
510 do	90	350 do	37
200 do	b30 90¼	40 La Crosse & Mill. R.	10¾
36 Ill. Cent. Railroad	99⅜	350 do	10¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Missouri 6s	83¾	125 Erie Railroad	39⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	94¼	250 do	39¾
3,000 LaCo. & M. L. G. B.	95	150 do	b30 39
63 American Ex. Bk	103½	100 do	b15 39
10 Pacific Mail St. Co.	70	200 do	39¾
10 do	69¾	100 do	39¾
100 Cary Impr't Co	9	200 do	39¾
100 do	b60 9¼	200 do	39¾
150 Canton Co	24	100 do	39¾
100 do	b30 24½	50 Hud. River R. R.	30½
100 Cumb. Coal Co	20¾	150 do	30¾
100 Reading Railroad	69	150 do	b30 30
200 do	b10 69	45 do	31¼
100 do	69	100 do	b10 31
50 Mich. Cent. R. R.	71¾	100 M. S. & N. Ia. R.	26
50 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	90	60 do	27¾
100 do	b10 90	10 do	27¾
50 do	b30 90	100 do	28
50 do	89¾	200 do	28¾
50 do	b30 89